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INCHES

AN ITALIAN
GRAMMER; WRITTEN
IN LATIN BY SCIPIO

LENTVLO A NEAPOLITANE:

And turned in Englishe:

By H. G.

Gabrielis Salvi.



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therin all the rules that may serue for the better understanding of that tonge, are so well set forth, and in so good ordre disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuerse, is (in my iudgment) comparable unto it. Now suche as it is, ruddely attired with this englishe hat it, I betake vnto your favorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good will I beare you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leane. the 4, of December

1574.

Yours vvholy at commaundement
HENRY GRANTHAN.



Of the Letters.

The letters vvhiche the Italians vse, are twenty.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O,
P, Q, R, S, T, U, Z.

These are deuided into vouelles, A, E, I, O, V:
& into consonantes, vvhich are the rest.

Hovvbeit, H is no letter: but a signe of aspiration, or dravving of the breathe.

But U, is somtymes a consonant: as in these vwordes. Vēnere, Venus: Veritā, Truthe: Virtū, Vertue: Vitā, Lyfe.

The like is I, for although the letter G, be added to vwordes, that vwith the latins do begin vwith In or Ia, Io or Ie: as in Giouanni, Iohne: Giusto, Iust: Giesù, Iesus: Giàsone, Iason: yet in pronouncing of the latter voul the sounde is onely harde And the first cōsonant by that means is in reason conceiued

Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables are made vwordes, and that of diuerse diuersly.

A

Consonantes before Consonantes in iij. blyf
THE VSS

Vouelles may be put in the begynning, middest, and ende of a vvorde: as dothe appere by this vvorde, *Amore*, *Louc*.

But cōsonantes are set, either in the begynning, or in the middest of a vvorde, and in thende very seldom, as hereafter is shewved.

Further, many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *breue* in bryeſe: *Tēnebre*, Darknesſe: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblio*, Forgetfulnesſe: *Obliquo*, Crooked: *Obligō*, Bonde or duty.

C before *R*, as in *Crudelē*, Cruell: *Credo*, I beleue: And before *L*, as in *Clamōre*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renoumed: *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined: *Conclido* and *Conchindo*, I conclude: so *Conclusione* and not *Conchiuſione*, is rightly ſaide.

D before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

F before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or diſceite.

G before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, vvyt: *Lamagna*, Almaigne: *Compagno*, a compaignion. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Grāto*, thankefull: *Grāue*, grave. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorye: *Conſigli*, Counſaile.

P before *R*, as in *Prēgio*, the price: *Sempre*, alvvays: *Prudente*, prudent: *Lepre*, a hare. And before *L*, as in

into ſyable.

OF THE LETTERS.

as in *Contēmple*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

S before *B*, as in *Sbassamēto*, an imbaſing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciato*, put away: *Nasco* I ſpring or am borne: *Pasco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdegno*, anger or diſdain: *Sdrucito*, rypte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnooccupied: *Sfodrāto*, dravvne or vnsheatheſt (as a ſvvorde). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuere from diſceite. And before *L*, as in *Sleale*, vnfaihfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrāto*, diſmēbred: *Smorto*, pale or vvanne. And before *N*, as in *Snero*, to debilitate or make feoble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snodo*, I do vnkniſt. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a ſpirit: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squallido*, ſluttishe: *Squame*, the ſkale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, ſtudye.

T before *R*, as in *Trēmo*, I tremble: *Tronco*, the ſtumpe or ſtem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillitye or reſt.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet followeth an other conſonant in one ſelfe ſylable.

Further, rovvching that vvhiche belongethe to the letters, it is very neceſſary to knowve, by vwhat reaſon the letters conſonantes are doubled in a vvorde: the vvhiche I vvill ſhevve by ordre of the

A ij.

letters as briefly as I can, that therby the same may the more easely be commytted to memory.

B, therfore is doubled in thes vwordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Dèbbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sàbbia*, grauell: *Scàbbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, a fyr tree: *Hàbbia*, he hathe, and also *Hàggia*: *Robba*, gooddes. & it is sayde, *Rubàre*, to steale: But *Làbbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, dròke: maye either be vritten thus, or vwith a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerèbbono*, *Valerebbe* & *Valerebbono*, *Leggerèbbe*, & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirebbe* & *Vdirebbono*: that is, he shold loue, they shold loue, he shold bevvorth, they shold be vvorth: he shold reade, thy shold reade: he shold heare, they shold heare. Againe it is doubled in this vword *Obbietto*, vvhiche is also saide *Oggetto*, that is, the obiect. Also in many verbes, vvhich are compound vwith the prepositiō *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, vwher vwith the simple vwordes do begyn, as *Abbarbaglio*, that is, I do dasell: *Abbraccio*, I do imbrace: There is excluded *Abondo*, that is, I do abbounde: & *Abandono*, I do forsake.

C is doubled in thes vwordes, vvhiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *cxcellens*, is made *Eccélente*, of *exceptio*, *Eccetto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccettione*. And in thes

*h. Simil. Itali, et maximis Hantutri. L. suam sonant, vwordes
v. magnis ante varalig. e, et j. {cexi. {cés. {cēp.
+ ch. covento. scild. scin. scire.*

vwordes *Occhio* an eye, *Ginocchio*, a knee: vvhich haue in the plurall *Occhi*, & *Ginocchi*; so *Finoccio*, *Fennell*, & *Finocchi*. But here I vvill note by the vvaye, that the syllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildly in those vwordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming svwordes: *Fiòcchi*, lockes of heare or vvoll, the vvhiche hathe othervvysse in the singular nomber *Stòcco* & *Fiòcco*. But this manner of pronunciation, vwho can teache by vwriting? Further this letter is doubled in *Sacco* a sacke, *Giáccio* I lye, *Ghiac-
cio*, a froste. Lykevvysse in verbes compound vwith the preposition *AD*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as vvee saide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accòlgo*, I do vwelcome: *Accènno*, I do nop. *Accoppio*, I do cople. Lastly in verbes begynning vwith *RA*, as *Racconciare*, to repaire: *Racomman-
dare*, to recommende.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Cadde*, vvhich is the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, and third person singular, of the verbe *Cádo* or *Cag-
gio*, Ifall: and in *Càddero*, which is of the plurall nomber. It is doubled also in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *AD*, as are *Addúco*, I bring forthe: *Addòrmo*, Ifall on sleepe: *Addolcisco*, I do svveeten: So likevvysse in the verbe *Raddolcire*. There are that do double it also in the verbe *Tra-
duco*, but that is not allowved of vwith some.

Also, *F* is doubled in thes vwordes *Offesa*, *Vfficio*, *Beffe*, *Affanno*, and very manny suche like. Like-

*A iijt. Ba, ao, et tu : ee,
- Paolo pif. Itali sur ca, io, et cu, sonant Ba, ao, et tu : ee,
- magno ante varalig. e, et j. Turanis at eos, en prima manny. Finocchi
Vdili, tunc orenatus, et yne panti greci : anto.*

vvise in verbes compoude vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Afférmo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compound vwith the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Diffido*, *Diffinisco*. And so likevvise of many verbes, taking theire originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *OB*, *B* being chaunged into *F*, in this vvyse, *Offéro*, *Offéndo*, *Offisco*.

Besides, *G* is vvont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A*, do meeete together in a diphonge, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these vvordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or vvyse, vwhich haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Herc is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last vvorde *Sagge*, and such like, is of very many vvrongfully placed betwene *G* & *E*, to thende they maye saye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: vvhere they are to saye *Sagge*, vvyse, *Piagge*, Brymmes or Brinkes, *Grègge*, flockes. But contrary vvyse vvhen *I* and *O*, do make tvvo syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Privilégio*, *Régio*, *Litìgio*, *Vestìgio*: vvee do saye also *Dionigio* & *Dionigi*, Dennys, *Ambrogio* & *Ambrosio*. Neither is double *G*, vvrritte in those vvords, that do ende tvvo vvayes in *I*, as are *Parisi* & *Parigi*, *Parrys*, *Tùnisi* and *Tùnigi*, *Lùisi* and *Lùigi*, *Malagisi* and *Malagigi*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grex*, from vvhence *Grègge* or *Griggia*, poeticall: from *Lex*, *Legge*:

But

But from *Fex*, is made *Fèccia*, bycause the latin hathe in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Re*, asvvell in the singular as in the plurall nomber, although Poetes maye saye somtymes in the plural *Règi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Lèggo*, *Corrèggo*, *Veggo* & also *Veggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compoude vwith the preposition *AD*, such as are *Agghiaccio*, *Aggiungo*, *Agguàglio*, & *Aggiornàrsi*.

Ther followveth *L*, vvhiche is founde double in thes vvordes, *Bello*, *Castello*, *Fratello*, *Fallo*, *Canàlo*, *Metàllo*, and many such like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, vvhén in thende there is added an article, as *Amòllo*, *Vdillo*. It is doubled also in verbes compoude vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Allàrgo*, *Allènjo*, *Allòggio*, *Alletto*, *Allento*. The selfe same is donne in verbes vwhervnto there is set before *Rq*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallùmo*. Also I vvill not omit howv in prose the moste parte do vse to vvrite, *Dèllo*, *Allo*, *Dàllo*, *Dèlli*, *Alli*, *Dàlli*, *Della*, *Alla*, *Dàlla*, *Dèlle*, *Alle*, and *Dàlle*: for *De lo*, *A lo*, *Dalo*, *Deli*, &c. as Poetes do vvrite. But *Allùi*, *Dallùi*, and such like, I vvolde not vse, although very many do allowe of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these vvordes. *Dàmma*, *Epigràmma*, *Fiamma*, *Gemma*,

A iiiij.

Gierusalemme, Boèmme. Also it is doubled vwhen *Mi* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Emmi*, it is to me: *Dammi*, giue me: *Fàmmi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall nomber, of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amàmmo*, vvee haue loued: *Valemmo*, vvee haue ben vorthe: *Leggèmmo*, vvee haue redde: *Vdimmo*, vve haue harde: *Fummo*, vvee haue ben. Also in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisco*, I do Admonishe: *Ammiro*, I maruaile. VVee saye *Rammentare*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these noumes: *Dònna*, *Madonna*, *Sònna*, *Anno*, *Affanno*, *Ingàrno*, *Senno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these vwordes vwhich are deriued from the latin noumes, vherin *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus Sónno*, *Columna Colonna*, *Damnum Dàrno*, *Scamnum Scàrno*, *Autamus Autónno*, & siche other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presentense, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: vherfore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hàrno*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Dàrno*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, vwhich hath *Sóno* (They are) vwith a single *N*. The thirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Ameràrno*, they shall

shall loue, *Valeràrno*, they shalbe vworth: *Leggeràrno*, & *Vdiràrno*. Lykevvye these preterperfectenses in the singular nomber shalbe vvriddé vwith double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come: *Venne* he hath come: *Tènni*, I haue hilde: *Tènne*, he hathe hilde: in the plurall, *Vennero*, they haue come: *Ténnero*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Annottàrsi*, To vvaxe night: *Annidàrsi*, To be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell tydinges: *Annullàrre*, to Adnull. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *In*, as *Innouàrre*, & *Innamoràrsi*.

Novv followveth *P*, vwhich is doubled in these vwordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Vna coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, hovvbeit Poetes do vwrite *Dòpo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken. *Seppi*, I haue knovvne: *Sèppe*, he hath knovvne: *Sepero*, they haue knovvne. So *Sappia* I may knowve: *Sappiamo*, vvee maye knowve: *Sappiàte*, you may knowv, *Sappiano*, they maye knowve. Againe it is doubled in certaine noumes proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egesippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodámia*, *Gioseppe*. Also in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Approuo*, *Appàre*. And in these that are compounde vwith *RA*, as *Rapporto*, I report: *Rappello*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

pongo, I laye against.

Neither vvil I ouerpasse the letter *Q*, for al- though it be not doubled in any vvorde, never- thelesse in these vvordes *Acqua*, *vatere*, *Acque* vva- ters: *Giacqui*, I haue layne: *Giacque*, he hath layne: *Giacquero*, they haue layne: & in like sorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronoun- cing to haue a founde as though the *Q* vvere double. The same doth happen of these verbes *Nocqui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurt: *Noc- quero*, they haue hurt: *Nacqui*, I haue ben borne: *Nacque*, he hath ben borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben borne: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in the verbes *Acquistò*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as mi ac- queto, I do quiet me.

R is founde diuersly doubled in vvordes: as first in verbes vvhose thirde personnes singular of the present tense in the indicatiue mode do ende in *Re*, such as are *Soccorre*, he doth succour: *Abborre*, he doth abhorre: *Corre*, he runneth. There is excepted *More*, he dyerth. It is further- more doubled in verbes, out of vvhose middest, for elegancy of speache, there is taken avvaye the syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, vvhich dyd go before the letter *R*, and an other *R* added in theire place: vvhervpon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of *Coglierò* *Corrò*, I shall gather: *Cogliere*, *Corre*, to

to gather: *Venerèi*, *Verreì*, I sholde come: It is also doubled in these vvordes, *Càrro*, a carte: *Tòrre*, a tover: *Térra*, *Arra*, *Orrèndo*, vvhich are noumes: and in verbes, as *Nàrro*, I shewve: *Attèrro*, I cast to the ground: *Serro*, I shut: *Affèrro*, I grype or holde fast: *Sotterro*, I put in to the grounde. Lastly in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Arrestàrsi*, to be arrested: *Arrischio*, I do hasarde: *Arriso*, I do arriue: *Arricchire*, to en- ryche: *Arrostisco*, I do roste.

S is also doubled, for vvee saye *Càssa*, a chest: *Osso*, a bone: *Fosso*, a dyche. There are also verbes, as *Pòsso*, I can: *Arrossisco*, I blushe. Furthermore it is doubled in these noumes vvhich are takē from the latin vvordes, having the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Sasso*, a stome: of *Luxu- ria*, *Lussuria* lust: of *Fixus*, *Fisso*, and *Fitto* fixed: of *Alexander*, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Disse*, he hath saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haue lyved: of *Rexi*, *Rèssi*, I haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tesso*, I do vveave. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipse*, vvee may saye *Eso*, he: for *Gypsum*, *Gesso*, plaister: for *scripsit*, *Scrisse*, he hath vvrritte. But *P*, is retained in these noumes proper, *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capsa* the proper name of a cietye. And I shal note by the vvaye, howv *P* is taken avvaye, vvhen it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Salmo* for *Psalm*. Further, it is doubled in vvords that come from the latin, hauing *B* before *S*, as

Affoluto from *Absolutus absolute*: *Afferto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Assente* from *Absens*, absent. *Astèmio* from *abstemius*, that abstaineth from drinke. *Assentio* from *absyntium*, vormevwood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfectense of the optatiue mode, singular number: as *Amàssi*, I did loue, or thou dideſt loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in like sorte in thother coniugations. And also vhen it is of the plurall number, in a middle syllable: as *Amàssimo*, vve did loue, *Amassero*, they did loue. Lykevvise in the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugatiō: as *Percòſſi*, I haue stryken: *Percòſſe*, he hath stryken: *Percòſſero*, they haue stryken. Againe in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Assàggio*, I do assay: *Aſſalto*, I do assaulte: *Aſſicùro*, I do assuer: *Aſſérgno*, I do assygne: *Aſſòrdo*, I make deafe: *Aſſomiglio*, I do reſemble. VVee ſaye *Rassùmo*, I take againe: & *Rassètto*, I do ſet or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is foūde also doubled in these vwordes vwhich come from the latin, hauing *B C*, or *P*, before *T*: herepon it is, that for *Obtusus* vve ſaye *Ottùſo*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo* *Ottènço*, I do obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *doctus* *Dotto* learned: for *faētus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus* *Battéſimo* baptysme: for *ſépte* *Sette* ſeuен: for *ruptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Hovvbeit Petrarke hathe vritten

vritten *Rapto* of *raptus*, a snatching or taking a vvaye: VVherby he vvolde make a difference betwene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, ſvyftly. It is doubled againe in these diminutives, *Poueretto*, a little poure vretche: *Libretto*, a little booke: *Fanciulletto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little vwood. And to conclude, in verbes compounde vwith the preposition *AD*, as *Attristo*, I make ſorrovfull: *Attero*, I cast to the grounde, &c.

V is doubled in these verbes *Anuetàrſi*, to be cast. *Anuertire*, to aduertyſe or admoniſhe. *Anuicinàrſi*, to Approche. *Anuederſi*, to be advvares. *Anuotirſi*, to make a vovve. *Anualerſi*, to vſe any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notwithstanding, *Auenire* and not *Auenenire*, is to be vritten as many vwill haue it: For bycause *Auenire*, is not deriued from the verbe *Aduenio*, but from the verb *Euenit*, to happen or come to paſſe: the vwhiche ſignification dothe aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further, tovvching the letters *X Y*, & *K*: vvee ought not to be ignorant, hovve they are in no vſe vwith the Italiās, for that they are not nōbred emō-geſt the other letters. For in ſteade of *Y*, they vſe *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vſe *S*; as vve haue ſhevved before, either doubled in the middest of a vword, or ſometymes ſingle in the middest of a vword, and alvvayes ſingle in the begynning. And therfor in vwhat belongeth to the begynning, vve ſaye *Senòrate*, for *Xenocrate*: *Senofónte* for *Xenophons*.

X, Y, K, not uſed in Italy.

and Serfe for Xerxes.

Lastly the letter *Z*, vwhich is the last of all the letters, that the Italians do vse, is doubled vwhen it is placed betvvene tvvo vouelles: as in *Bellezza*, *Dolcèzza*, *Gentilezza*. But vwhen any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single: as in *Speranza*, *Partenza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this vvordes *Mezo*, although it be betvvene tvvo vouelles: Notwithstanding Petrarke hath donne othervvayes, being brought therunto for necessities sake in thendes of his verses, for the keping of his rysine. For vwhen vhee pronounce *Mezo*, it appereth plainly (vwho that obserueth the Italian pronunciation) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Auzzo*, accustomed, and such like. And bycause somtymes, not onely like consonantes are doubled in a vvorde, but also diuerse: and not onely doubled, but are founde also tripled: therfore I do iudge it necessary to declare the reason therof. This therfore is first to be considered, hovv that the Italian speache doth not suffer tvvo like consonantes to be put before vvordes. For if any sholde thus vwrite, *Ssoperbo*, *Vuenere*, he shold not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that tvvo diuerse consonantes maye be set before in very many vvordes, as maye be seene in *Spèro*, *Stùdio*, *Scàrico*, *Crèdo*, *Prèzzo*. Yea, and somtymes three also are founde before in Italian vvordes:

vvordes: as in *Stràda*, *Stràle*, *Stratagèma*, *Stràno*, *Stringo*, *Stretto*, *Sprèzzo*, *Splendore*, *Splendido*, *Scriuo*. Further, there cannot be put threc diuerse consonantes in the middest of a vvorde, and therfore vhee saye not, *Costante*, *Transfòrmo*, *Transmuto*, *Obstáculo*, *Substegno*, *Postpòsto*: But *Costante*, *Trasfòrmo*, *Trasmuto*, *Ostáculo*, *Sostegno*, *Pospòsto*: There are excepted, *Mòstro*, *Sempre*, *Sepolcro*, *Tempo*, *Abbrèvio*, *Accresco*, *Attrauerso*.

Moreouer, *H* thorough vse of a knovvne aspiration, ought not to remaine vnknovvne: and hovv that of the most Italian vwriters it is put almost in to all those vvordes, that vhee receiue from the latines, and in the vwhich the latines them selues do vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Humano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But since in our age the cause is taken avvay, vwhy the vse of a knovvne aspiration is sought for, suerly me thinketh thefecte ought to cesse: that is, that *H* be no more put in to Italian vvordes (as vhee do pronounce very fevve of them) for a signe of a more grosse spirit. And notwithstanding that the vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled to fevve vvordes, yet suerly it is chiefly to be retained in this vvorde *Huomo*, to hide the foulenesse, that this diphonge *VO*, (being placed as it vvere in the head) seemeth to bring vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho*, I haue: and that for a difference to be

VVILL Diphthongs.

16

THE VSE

had, betvvene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, and *O*, a voice of separation. Againe, betvvene *Ha*, (he hathe) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the Datue case. Lastly, to thende it maye be preserued in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the vvhich assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse spirit, vwherby these syllables do differ from them vvhich haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For vwhat the difference is, vvwhether vvaye thou shalt pronovnce: they rightlye knowve, that haue the Italian manner of pronoucing.

Touching that vvhich doth belonge to the vouelles, it is to be knowvne hovve they do cleaue togeather in diphthonges: vvhich are *AV*: as *Aura*, *Laura*, *Màuro*.

EV, as *Eùro*, thest vvinde: *Sceùro*, deuided or seperated:

IE, as *Viène*, he cometh: *Briène*, Brief: *Tiène*, he holdeth: *Iéri*, yesterdaye: *Pieno* full: *Fieno* heye.

IA, as *Cianciare*, to babble: *Ciance*, bablings or trifles: *Bianco*, vwhite: *Caccia*, hunting.

IO, as *Fiòre*, a flover: *Sciocco*, folyshe: *Sciolgo*, I loose: *Scioperàto*, vnoccupied.

IV, as *Ciùrma*, a company: *Schiuma*, frothe or skume: *Più*, more: *Giù*, dounie.

IVO, as *Figlinolo*, a sonne: *Giuoco*, playe or sporte.

VO, as *Huòmo*, a man: *Vopo*, neede: *Vono*, an egge: *Buono*, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

VI, as

OF THE LETTERS.

17

VI, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Acquisto*, I geat: *Quinto*, fift.

VE, as *Piacque*, It hathe pleased: *Acque* vwater: *Adunque*, Then or therefore, *Lingue*, tonges.

VA, as *Acqua*, vwater: *Lingua*, a tongue: *Gudigno*, gaine.

AI, as *Fai*, thovv makest: *Stai*, thovv standest: *Amai*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Fariai*, thovv shalt make.

AI, as *Guai*, vvoose, or sorrovves.

IEI, as *Miei*, myne.

EI, as *Lèi*, shec: *Costei*, this vvomā: *Sei*, be thovv.

VOI, as *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suoi*, thers: *Buoi*, oxen: *Vuoi*, vvylt thovv.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *Tuo*, *Suo*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lui*, *Nòi*, *Voi*, *Tuoi*, *Suoi*, *Miei*, *Vuoi*, *Buoi*, for the most parte bc of one syllable, asvvell in prose as in verse, yet tovvching verse, they are alvvayes in thende tvvo syllables.

Neither vvill I omyt hovv farre the pronunciation of vouelles, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darkely, and somtymes more clearly. And most darkely in these vwordes *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore*, and suche like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this vword *Erba*: and *O*, in this vword *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronoucing, cannot be shewved by vwriting: vwherfore it is to be learned of him, that hath th' Italian tongue. *Viva Voce*.

D. E

T H' Italian speache hath certaine articles, vvhich

B

are set before noumes improper: vvhervof some be masculine, and some feminine: and that, as wel in the singular: as in the plurall nomber, as herafter appereth.

Arti- cles.	Masculine	Singular nomber.	<i>{ Il, lo : the, him, it.</i>
		Plurall nomber.	<i>{ i, li, gli : the, them.</i>
Feminine		Sing. nom.	<i>{ La : the, her, it.</i>
		Plur.nom.	<i>{ Le : the, them.</i>

30.

It lacketh cases: vvhervin as it is like unto the Hebrue tongue, so is it vnlike, either to the Greke, or Latine tonges. VVerfore in varying of the articles, by sundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *De* for the genitiae: *A* for the datiae, and *Da* for the ablatiae. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of that case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue and accusatiue, Articles are also vsed: as hereafter it may appere.

Arti- cles.	Mas- cu- line.	Singula- r nomber.	Nominatiue: <i>Il, lo : the, it.</i>
			Genitiue: <i>Del, dello : of the,</i> <i>him, it.</i>
		Datiae: <i>Al, allo : to the,</i> <i>hym, it.</i>	
			Accusatiue: <i>il, lo : him, it</i>
		Vocatiue: <i>o, o.</i>	
			Ablatiue, <i>Dal, dallo : from</i> <i>the, him, it.</i>
Masc.			

Mas- cu- line.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. <i>i, li, gli : the.</i>
		Geni. <i>de i, de delli, degli : of the, the,</i>
Arti- cles.	Sing. nomb.	Dati. <i>a i, a alli, à gli : to the, the.</i>
		Accu. <i>i, li, gli : the, them.</i>
Femi- nine.	Plur. nomb.	Voca. <i>ò, o.</i>
		Abla. <i>da i, da , dalli, dagli : from</i> <i>the, them.</i>
	Ne, in	Nomin. <i>la : the, it.</i>
		Gen. <i>della, or de la : of the, her, it.</i>
	Per, for, by, or tho- rough	Dati. <i>alla, or à la : to the, her, it.</i>
		Accu. <i>la : the, her, it.</i>
	Per la Per les	Voca. <i>o : o.</i>
		Ab. <i>dalla, or da la : from the, her, it.</i>
	Per lo, Pe l, Pèllo	Nom. <i>le : the.</i>
		Gen. <i>delle, or de le : of the, them.</i>
	Per li, Per gli, Pèlli, Pèr i, Pe i, Pe'	Dati. <i>alle, or à le : to the, them.</i>
		Accu. <i>le : the, them.</i>
	Per la	Voc. <i>o : o.</i>
		Ab. <i>dalle, or da le : from the, them.</i>
	Per lo, Pe l, Pèllo	Nel, Nel : in the, it.
		Nelli, Negli, Ne i, Ne ' : in the.
	Per li, Per gli, Pèlli, Pèr i, Pe i, Pe'	Nella : in the, it.
		Nelle : in the.
	Per la	Per lo, Pe l, Pèllo : for by, ortho- rough the, it.
		Per li, Per gli, Pèlli, Pèr i, Pe i, Pe' : for, by, or thorough the.
	Per les	Per la, Per les : for, by, or thorough the, it
		B ij.

TH' ARTICLES.

Con lo, Col, Collo: vwith the, vwith it.
Con li, Con gli, Colli, Co i, Co:
Con:vvith vwith the.
Con la, Colla vwith the.
Con le, Colla vwith the.

Of th' vse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes cōmon. I saye almost, bycause somtymes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewved.

*Notic.**L O.*

Th' article *lo*, is to go before vwordes begynning vwith a youel: but the letter *O* is cut of, & an Apostropha set in the place, after this sorte: *l'Amore, l'Onore*: And therfore they are pronounced as though they vvere vwritten *Lamore, Lonore*.

But here is to be noted, that the Thuscan Italiāns are accustomed to take avvaye *L*, from these vwordes vwhich are compound vwith this preposition *In*, and to adde an Apostropha to the vouell of the article: thus, *Lo'imperatore* in the singular nomber: and *Gli'imperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Hovbeit, I vvold not haue thē (though *Boccace* be theire author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speach. Further, since an Apostropha is a signe of a youell missing, to vwhat ende is it set to the article, to vvheme there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such a lacke

TH' ARTICLES.

a lacke doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes depriued of theire vouelles, then to the selfe vouelles. To conclude, those vwordes *Imperatore* and *Imperatori* may seeme (as me thinketh vnjustly beheaded, in taking from them the letter *I*, from vvhence they do begyn.

And novv to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before vwordes that do begyn vwith tvvo sundry consonantes, vvhherof the first shalbe *S*: in this vwise: *Lo Spirito, lo Stomaco, lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato, lo Strale* a shafte or arrowe.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned vwith a preposition: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite: *Allo Spirito*, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or thorough the spirit: *Con lo Spirito*, vwith the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this noume *Il Quale*, & that in the begynning of a verſe: vvhether vvee saye, *lo Quale*.

I L.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before vwordes that do begyn vwith a consonant: as *Il Re, il Principe, il Cielo, &c.*

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, do go before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' affore said ordre in the begynning of the letters: as *l'Amare, il dire, lo Scrivere*.

The vwhich order is to be obserued vwith thes masculin articles in the plurall nomber: for *I*, is set

before vvordes begynning vvith a consonant : as *i Principi, i Re, i Cieli.*

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before vvordes begynning vvith a vouell : as *li* or *gli Amori, li* or *gli Onori, li* or *gli Eserciti.*

Hovbeit vwhen the vouel shalbe *I*, vvher vvith the vvorde followving the article doth begyn, then shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it : and notwithstanding forgo his vouell, in this sorte: *Gl' Iniqui, Gl' Impi, Gl' Ingìusti, &c.*

Li and *Gli*, are also placed before vvordes, that do begyn vvith tvvo diuerse consonantes : vvherof the first shalbe *S*: as *Gli Spiriti, Gli Stràli, Gli Stènti* the tormètes: *Gli Scòmmodi*, the discòmodities, &c.

The same is to be donne vwhen they are ioyned to prepositions : for vvee saye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *I*, for the most parte is taken avvay, and an Apostropha set in place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuòi* for *De i fatti tuòi*: So is *A* also vsed for *A i*, *Da* for *Dai*, *Co* for *Co i*, *Ne* for *Ne i*, and *Pe* for *Pe i*. And it behoueth that this be donne vvith iudgement, the vvwhich, (vvho that so can) is rather attained by reading of approued aucthors, then by any arte.

Besides vve say *Delli Spiriti*, and not *De i Spiriti, A gli* or *Alli Spiriti*. But not *A i Spiriti, &c.*

Further, the preposition *Per*, vvill alvvaises requier the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, vvithout obseruing any rule of the letters, vvher vvith the vvordes fol-

followving do begyn : as *Per lo petto, Per gli fianchi,* *Li* And many tymes they say, *Pe' monti, Pe' piani*: in stedde of those formes of speach that haue *Per li monti, Per li piani*: that is, by the mountaines, by the plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned vvith prepositions are none othervvayes vsed, then if they vvere vvithout them : vvherfore vvee say, *Dell' Amore, Degli Amori, All' ingiusto, A gl' ingiusti*: and after the same manner, thoroughout all th'other cases, asvvell of the singular, as of the plurall nomber.

L A

Tovvching the feminine article, *La*, it is for the most parte geuen to noumes common : as vwhen vvee say *La tavola, La bárca, La scuola*: and somtymes to noumes proper: as *Boccace* dyd in sayng, *La Belcol're, La Fiammetta, &c.*

VVhere it behoueth to note, hovv this article is set vvhole and perfect, before vvordes that begin vvith a consonant : as next before it appereth : and as often as it is set before vvordes beginning vvith a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apostropha added in this vvise, *l' Anima, l' Onestà, l' Amicitia.*

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall nomber to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen to noumes proper. So that vvee say, *Le stelle, Le donne, likevvise: L'ànime, L'amicitie, L'iniquità, L'imprese.*

The same ordre is to be obserued, vvh'en this article is coupled to prepositions: For vvee say in the singular nombur: *Della stella*, *Alla stella*, *Dalla stella*, *Per la stella*, *Con la stella*, *Nella stella*: *Dell'anima*, *All' anima*, &c. But in the plurall nombur. *Delle stelle*, *Alle stelle*, &c. *Dell'anime*, *All'anime*: &c.

¶ Of a Noume.

Euery Italian noume doth end in some vouell, as *Dio*, *Angelo*, *Cielo*, *Huomo*, and others almost innumerable.

But yet somtymes they do forgo it, chieflye in vwordes, vwhere those letters that the latines do call liquides, *videlicet L, N, and R*, do preceede the last vouell: as *Débil*, *Fel*, *Mel*, *Fédel*, *Van*, *Pensier*, for *Débile*, *Fele*, *Mèle*, *Fedèle*, *Vano*, *Pensiero*.

And this is vsually donne, vvh'en the vword folloving shall begyn vwith a consonant: as *Van desio*, *Pensier canuto*: that is, a vaine desier, a graue thought: Also *Fedel compagno*, *Mel dolce*: vvh're no Apostropha is added, bycause they do not forgo theire voulles for others folloving: and therfore vvec say, *Gran cosa*, *Buòn Ghristiano*, *San Pàolo*: for *Grande Cosa*, *Buono Cristiano*, *Santo Paolo*: vvhich last manner of speaches are muche more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo* a neck, *Apollo*, *Volo* a flight, *Affanno* grieve, *Inganno* deceipt, *Oscuro*, *Duro*, & *Chiaro*. For hardly vvee say *Col*, *Apol*, *Vol*, *Affan*, *Ingan*, *Oscur*, *Dur*

Dur, *Chiar*: although Petrarke (and that very seldome) hath vsed these tywo last.

Neyther do these vwordes *Animo*, *Abissò*, *Pègno*, *Sostegno*, and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th' Italian noumes, do vse to let slip the last vouell, vvh'en the vword that followveth doth begyn vwith a vouell, and for the vouell omitted, to vwrite an Apostropha, thus: *Vostr' occhi*, *Molt' anni*, &c. Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectiues.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do deprive many noumes, not of theire voulles onely, but of theire last syllables: or at least do take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: whervpon it is, that they say somtymes, *Anima'* and *Amài* for *Animàli*: *Lacciuo'* for *Lacciuoli*: *Caua'* & *Cauai* for *Caualli*: *Be'* and *Bei* for *Belli*: *Que'* and *Quèi* for *Quèlli*: *Ta'* and *Tài* for *Tali*: *Quà* and *Quai* for *Quàli*.

Hovvbeit this is nothing at all vsed, vhen the vword that followveth doth begyn vwith a vouell: as the vwritinges of approued authors in sundry places beare vvitnesse.

Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singu- lar nöber do endin.	<i>A, Anea, Pitàgora, Lucà, Andrèa, Porsèna.</i> <i>E, Césare, Arifòtile, Scipione, Platòne.</i> <i>I, Giouanni, Luigi, Dionigi.</i> <i>O. Alessàndro, Pietro, Pàolo.</i> <i>V. Giesù, Artù.</i>
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E, Lione.

Proper names
of Citties, the
mascul. gender
do end in.

I, Parigi, Brindisi, Ragùsi.
O, Milano, Còmo, Pesaro.
V, Corfu, Cefalu, Perù.

Proper names
of families
ending in.

A, Colonna, Carràfa, Gonzàga, Cossa
Austria, Aragona.
E, D'entice, Pònte, Este.
I, Medici, Gritti, Piccolomini, Venti,
Tornaquinci, Doni, &c.
I, or O, Quirini & Quirino, Soderini
and Soderino, &c.
I, or E, Caualcànti or Caualcante,
O, Auolo, Toledo.

Further, these surnames are not vsed after one
selfe manner and therfore it shall not be amyssle to
shevv you hovv they are vsed in speach: for vve say
Pompèo Colonna, Pompey Coluna, *Maria Colonna*,
Mary Columna. *I Colonnisi*: those of Columna.

Vvee say further *Carlo d'Austria*: *Quel della
casa d'Austria Ferrante, d'Aragona*: *Quel d'Ara-
gona*: for *Aragonesi* doth signify those that are af-
fected to that familie.

Tovvching the seconde sorte: vvee say *Camillo*,
Dentice, *Diana*, *Dentice*, *Il Dentice*, *IDentici*, *le Den-
tici*. Againe *Andrea Pònte*, or *da Ponte*: *Caterina
Pònte*, *Il Ponte*, or *da casa Ponte*, *Quel*, or *Quel da
casa ponte*. Also *Ercole da Este*, *Caterina da Este*,
Quel da Este.

The surnames of the third sort are thus vsed: for
vvee

vvee say: *Còsmo Medici*, or *Còsmo de' Medici*: *Lu-
cretia Medici* or *de' Medici*: *Il Medici*, *I Medici*:

So *Francesco Dòni*, *Giouanna Dòni*, *Il Dòni*: like-
vvise *Alessandro Piccolomini*, *Il Piccolomini*, *Portia
Piccolomini*, *La Piccolomini*.

VVee say further *Pietro Quirini*, or *Quirino*: *Ca-
milla de' Quirini*, or *Quirina*, but not *Camilla Qui-
rini*: vvhich is not in vse. Againe it is rightly sayde
il Quirino, but not *il Quirini*. But if any shall
objeete, vwhy is it rightly sayde *il Medici*, *il Dòni*:
I ansver, that the surnames of *Medici* and *Dòni*
haue none other termination that is in vse. But the
surname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men,
and *Quirina* for the vvomen. By this means vvee
say *Antonia Quirina*, and not *Quirini*, but *de' Qui-
rini*: vvhile, notwithstanding vvec may say *Cate-
rina Medici*, and not *Medica*.

Likevvise the examples of the fifte sorte shalbe,
Guido Caualcante or *Caualcanti*: *Il Caualcante*,
I Caualcanti: *Giulia Caualcante*.

And tovvching those of the laste sorte, vvc say
Alfonso d'Aualo, *Pietro di Toledo*.

Noumes ap-
pellatiues of
the masc. gēder
and singular
number do
end in.

A, Sofista, Poëta, Proféta, Podestà,
Pianeta.
E, Onore, Amore, Colore, and Fante,
vhich is of the fe. gēder; also Signore.
O, & E, Caualiero (vvith the Poëtes,
or Caualiere(vvith those that vwrite
in prose) of the vvhich sorte there
are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pàri* doth belonge to bothe genders: vvhērfore vvee say *I Pàri tuoī*, *I Pàri vostri*, *Le pàritùc*, *Le pàri vòstre*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall nomber. For in the singular vvee say *Tùo pàri*, and *Tuà pari*, that is thy like.

VVee say further, *vn Pàio di Calze*: *duc pàia*, *tre pàia*, *quattro pàia*, &c. *Di polli*: by the vvhich forme of speaches, it is apparant vwhat difference there is betvne *Pàri*, *Pao*, and *Paia*: for *Pari* declareth similitude, *Pao* and *Paia*, fellowvship.

But the reader is here to be admonished, that these vwordes *Pàio*, *Pari*, and *Paia*, do belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this sorte

Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pàio</i>	I seeme
<i>Tu Pàri</i>	Thovv seemest.

Subiunctiue.

<i>Io Paia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Paia</i>	Thovv seemest
<i>Colui Paia</i>	I seemeth.

Noumes ad-
iect. of the
singular nōber
and mas. gēder
do ende in.

<i>O</i> , <i>Diuino</i> , <i>Bello</i> , <i>Vmāno</i> , <i>Fiero</i> , <i>Altiero</i> ,	<i>Orrendo</i> , <i>Ornato</i> , &c.
<i>E</i> , <i>Celeste</i> , <i>Fedèle</i> , <i>Dòlce</i> , <i>Vmile</i> , &c.	vvhich arc also of the femin. gēder.

Tovvching these noumes, vvhēn they are of the plurall nomber, they do ende all in *I*, as do *Huomini*, *Cielii*, *Angeli*, &c. And that asvvell vvhēn they
ende

ende in *O*, in the singular nomber: as vvhēn they
ende in *E*.

Notvithstanding such are excepted as in the plurall nomber haue double terminations: that is, in *I*, and are of the masculine gender: and in *A*, chaunging the masculine gēder in to the feminine as here followvng doth appeare.

Noumes in
the plurall
nomber en-
ding in.

<i>A</i> , <i>Dità</i> , <i>Làbbræ</i> , & <i>Labbia</i> , <i>Ginòcchia</i> ,	<i>Bràccia</i> , <i>Lègna</i> , <i>Vestigia</i> , <i>Rìsa</i> , &c.
<i>I</i> , <i>Diti</i> , <i>Labbri</i> , <i>Ginocchi</i> , <i>Bracci</i> , <i>Le- gni</i> , <i>Vestigij</i> , <i>Risi</i> .	

But those that ende in *A*, are most in vse vwith such as vwrite in prose.

And suerly, noumes of the femi. gender do not
ende after that māner: as it may here after appeare.

Proper names
of women the
singular nōber
do ende in.

<i>A</i> , <i>Cornèlia</i> , <i>Laura</i> , <i>Tùllia</i> , <i>Lucretia</i> , <i>Mària</i> , &c.	<i>E</i> , <i>Beatrice</i> , <i>Rachèle</i> , <i>Berenice</i> , <i>Pe- nèlope</i> , &c.
<i>O</i> , <i>Glicèrio</i> , <i>Calisto</i> , <i>Dido</i> , <i>Sìfo</i> , <i>Ca- lippo</i> , <i>Ino</i> , &c.	

Proper names
of Citties of
the feminine
gender ending
in.

<i>A</i> , <i>Roma</i> , <i>Venètia</i> , <i>Pàdoua</i> , <i>Verònà</i> , <i>Fio- renza</i> , &c.	<i>E</i> , <i>Augignone</i> , <i>Cartagine</i> , <i>Atène</i> .
<i>I</i> , <i>Napoli</i> , <i>Costantinòpoli</i> .	<i>O</i> , <i>Corinto</i> , <i>Sèsto</i> , <i>Abido</i> , <i>Effeso</i> , <i>Argo</i> .

<i>A</i> , <i>Anima</i> , <i>Amicitia</i> , <i>Dòmma</i> , <i>Signòra</i> .	<i>E</i> , <i>Opinione</i> , <i>Lettione</i> , <i>Affettione</i> .
<i>O</i> , <i>Màno</i> .	

TH' ARTICLES.

Nomes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.	A & E	A, Oneſtā, Arma, Lōda, Frōda, Frōnda, àla. E, Oneſtate, Arme, Lōde, Frode, Frōnde, àle.
	V & E	E, Virtūte, Seruitūte, Grūe: V. Virtū, Seruitū, Grū.
	A & O	A, Oreccchia, Foglia, Cérchia, Chiōstra, G'elsa: O, Oreccchio, Foglio, Cérchio, Chiōstro, Gelsō.

But vwhen they ende in *O*, they are of the masculine gender *Oreccchia*, and *Foglia* are often in vſe, as are *Cérchio*, *Chiōstro*, and *Gelsō*: but the rest not ſo.

Noumes adiectiuſ of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.	A,	Bianca, Bella, Diuina, Ornata, Fiera, Rēa, &c.
	E,	Fedele, Crudele, Forte: the vvhich arc also of the masculine gender.

Further, ſuch noumes ſhall haue *I*, in the plurall number, as in the laſt place haue *E* in the ſingular: But if in the ſingular they haue *A*, they ſhall haue *E* in the plurall. VVhere vpon it is, that thoſe that haue double terminatiōs in the ſingular number, haue them alſo double in the plurall: as here followvng it maye appere.

Sing.

TH' ARTICLES.

Sing. nom.	A, Fontāna	E, Fontāne
	E, Fonte	I, Fonti
Sing. nom.	A, Arma	E, àrme
	E, Arme	I, àrmi
Sing. nom.	V, Virtù	V, Virtù
	E, Virtūte	I, Virtuti
Sing. nom.	A, Bontà	A, Bontà
	E, Bontate	I, Bontati
Sing. nom.	A, Oreccchia	E, Oreccchie
	O, Oreccchio	I, Oreccchi

But *Manō*, thorough a certaine vſe of ſpeach, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the ſingular nomber) in *O*, as *Mano*: vvhervpon it followveth, that in the plurall it doth end in *I*, as *Mani*.

Of the declining of Noumes. 55

Although th' Italian tonge (as vvee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither caſes, nor declenſion of noumes as are in the Latin, and Greke tonges: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: vvhich is ſuch, as doth de-

pende vpon prepositions, either by them selues alone, or ioyned vwith th'articles.

The 1. Example vwith th' articles ioyned to prepositions.

<i>Nomin.singul.</i>	<i>L'Amico</i>	The frende
Genit.	<i>Dell'Amico</i>	Of the frende
Dat.	<i>All'Amico</i>	To the frende
Accus.	<i>L'Amico</i>	The frende
Vocat.	<i>O Amico</i>	O frende
Ablat.	<i>Dall'Amico</i>	From the frende.
<i>Nom.plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
Genit.	<i>De gli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
Dat.	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
Accus.	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
Vocat.	<i>O Amici</i>	O frendes
Ablat.	<i>Dagli Amici</i>	From the frēdes.

The vse of the 1. Example thorough all the Cases and Numbers.

Nom.sing. *L'Amico* venne : A frende hath come.

Gen. *Mi ricordo dell'amico* : I do remember me of a frende.

Dat. *Compiaccio all'amico* : I please (or content) a frende.

Accus. *Amo l'amico* : I loue a frende.

Vocat. *O amico vieni* : Oh frende come.

Ablat. *Mi parto dall'amico* : I departe from a frēde.

Nom.plur.

Nom.plur. *Gli amici* vennero : the frēdes haue come.
Gen. *Mi ricordo de gli amici* : I do remember me of the frendes.

Dat. *Compiaccio à gli amici* : I please (or content) the frendes.

Accus. *Amo gli amici* : I loue the frendes.

Vocat. *O amici venite* : Oh frendes come.

Ablat. *Mi parto da gli amici* : I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example vwith prepositions onely.

<i>Nom.sing.</i>	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
Genit.	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende
Dati.	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
Accus.	<i>amico</i>	frende
Vocat.	<i>amico</i>	frende
Ablat.	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende.
<i>Nom.plur.</i>	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes.
Genit.	<i>di amici</i>	of frendes
Dati.	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
Accus.	<i>amici</i>	frendes
Vocat.	<i>amici</i>	frendes
Ablat.	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.

The vse of the 2. example thorough all the Cases.

Nom.sing. *E' amico vero*. He vvas a tri frende.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amico*. It is not the office (or duty) of a frende.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amico fidato.* I haue spokē ther-of to a trusty frende.

Acc. *Mai non visitai amico à me più caro di te:* I dyd neuer visit a frende more deare to me thē thou.

Vocat. *Amico vieni.* Frende come.

Ablat. *Da amico, come sei tu, ricevo ogni cosa in buona parte:* From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

Nom. plu. *Furono amici veri:* They vvere tru frēdes.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amici:* It is not the office(or dutie) of frendes.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amici fidati:* I haue spokē therof to trusty frendes.

Accu. *Mai non visitai amici à me più cari di voi:* I did neuer visit frendes more deare to me thē you.

Vocat. *Amici verite:* Frendes come.

Ablat. *Da amici come sete voi, ricevo ogni cosa in buona parte:* From frendes as you are, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

The 3.example vvith the article *IL.*

<i>Nom. singul.</i>	<i>Il maestro</i>	the maister
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>del maestro</i>	of the maister
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>al maestro</i>	to the maister
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>il maestro</i>	the maister
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô maestro</i>	ô maister
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dal maestro</i>	from the maister.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>I maestri</i>	the maisters
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>De i maestri</i>	of the maisters

Dat.

<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ai maestri</i>	to the maisters
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>i maestri</i>	the maisters
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô maestri</i>	ô maisters
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dai maestri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4.example is of a Noume of the feminine gender, vwhich taketh the article *L A,* depriued of the youell.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>L'âma</i>	the sole
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>dell'âma</i>	of the sole
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>all'âma</i>	to the sole
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>l'âma</i>	the sole
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô âma</i>	ô sole
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dall'âma</i>	from the sole.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>L'âme</i>	the soles
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>dell'âme</i>	of the soles
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>all'âme</i>	to the soles
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>l'âme</i>	the soles
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô âme</i>	ô soles
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dall'âme</i>	from the soles.

The 5.example is of a Noume of the same gender vvith the article *L A,* vvholye.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>La mènte</i>	the minde
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>della mènte</i>	of the minde
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alla mènte</i>	to the minde
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>la mènte</i>	the minde
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô mènte</i>	ô minde
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalla mènte</i>	from the minde.

C ij.

<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Le mènti</i>	the mindes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>delle mènti</i>	of the mindes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alle mènti</i>	to the mindes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>le mènti</i>	the mindes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô mènti</i>	ô mindes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalle mènti</i>	from the mindes.

I vwill adde here, in vwhat sorte most of the noumes that vhee do vse, are deriuued vnto vs from all the declensions of the latin noumes. But I vvilbe more briefe herein, then peraduenture the matter shall seeme able to some: bothe bycause I desier breuity: as to thende the reader instructed in the latin, vwhen by these, that I shal novv tovvche he shall as it vvere in searching take holde, he may by hym selfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1. noumes masc. and femi. en- ding in.	A, Poëta, Proféta, Pitàgora, Euange- lista, Fémina, Erba, Tàuola, Càrta, Fenestra.
	E, Anckise, Pendope.

Of the 2. nou- mes of bothe genders en- ding in.	O, Antònio, Virgilio, Milàno, Canàllo, Libro, Làuro, &c.
	I, Dianigi, Parigi, Luigi.

Of the 3. en- ding in.	A, Poëma, Stratagèma, Dogma, &c. E, Cèsare, Lettione, Pallade, Rachèle, Niène, Scìre, &c. I, Filli, Meri, Cariddi, Tisi, &c.
	Of

Of the 4. which end in.	O, Mànò, Còrno, Effítto, Affítto, Di- fétto, Rispétto, Sénso, Gústo, Intel- léutto, Vdito.
	A, Vista or Veduta, Vdita.

Of the 5. which end in.	SE, Spècie, Effigie, Temperie, Congèrie.
	I, Di, Mezodi.

Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th' Italian speache doth lack noumes comparatiues: But in stedde therof they vse the positive, *comparatiue*, vwith the aduerbe *Più*, more: thus, *Più dotti*, *Più belle*, *Più forte*. VVhose signification is increased by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Affai*: as *Affai più* or *Molto più*, or *Affai molto più*, or *Molto Affai più Dotti*: euery one of these vvayes is rightly saide.

But tovvching their vse, they do requier a genitiue case, in this sorte: *Io so no più dotti o di te*, I am better learned then thou. Also, *Cicerone fu più eloquente di Hortensio*, Cicero vvas more eloquent then Hortensius. VVee haue also these manner of speaches in the comparatiue degrees: *Tu non sei il più dotto del mondo*: *Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia*: *Io sono amico de i più dotti*: *Tu sei de i più dotti*: *Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti*: *Tu ti puoi paragonire à i più dotti*.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparison, but vvor.hynes: For vve saye not, *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo de Romani*, since such a

C iii.

Lo, tò a l'ài più dotto.

phrase of speache is all together latin: But vvee say *Cicerone fù eloquentissimo*: without addition of any other person, in comparison of vvhorne *Cicerone* may be.

+ Of Noumes Numerall.

Uno, is of the singular nomber, *Uni* of the plurall, and bothe of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the singular nomber, *Vne* of the plurall, and both of the feminine gender. And vvee do vse *Uno*, and *Vna*, vwhen vvee number: But *Uni* and *Vne*, in this forte: as *L'uno e l'altri: Gli uni e gli altri*, bothe thone and thother, none othervvayes then the latines do vsc *Utrique* and *utreque*.

Due, and in verse (vwho that vwill) *Duo*: neuer *Dua*, or *Duo*, though many do vse them. Further they do belong to either gender: the vwhich is likevvise to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that followe. VVec say also *Ambidue*: vwhich is vnderstode of tvwo males, or at least th'one of the tvwo being a male: and *Ambedue* of tvwo females. But *Ambodue*, *Amendue*, *Amendune*, and *Amēdūni*: although approued auftors do vse them: yet vvoid not I vvillingly vsc them.

VVec saye further *Ambo*: in the same signification that the latines doo.

Tre: three,
Cinque: fiue,
Sette: scuen,

Quattro: fovver,
Sei: six.
Otto: eight,

Nōne:

Nōne: nyne,
Indici: eleuen,
Tredici: thertene,
Quindici: fiuecene,
Dicesette: feuentene,
Dicennōne: nynetene,
Vent'uno or *vna*: twenty one,
Venti due: twenty two, *Venti tre*: twentythree,
Venti quattro: twentyfour,
Venti cinque: twentyfive, and so forvardes,
Trenta: therly, *Quaranta*: forty.
Cinquanta: fiucty, *Sessanta*: sixty, or three skore,
Settanta: feuenty, or three skore and ten,
Ottanta: eighty, or fovver skore,
Nouanta: nyneyt, or fovver skore and ten,
Cento: An hundred,
Cento & uno, or *vna*: an hundred and one,
Cento & due: an hundred and tvwo,
Cento & tre: an hundred and threc,
Cento & quattro: an hundred and fovver. And so forvardes.
Dugento: tvwo hundred,
Trecento: three hundred,
Quattrocento: fovver hundred,
Cinquecento: fiue hundred,
Seicento: six hundred, *Settecento*: feuen hundred,
Ottocento: eight hundred, *Novecento*: nyne hundred.
Mille: A thousand, *Due mila*: tvwo thousand,
Tremila: three thousand,
Quattromila: fovver thousand.

Cinque mila: ffe thousand,
Sei mila: six thousand,
Settemila: feuen thousand,
Ottomila: eight thousand,
Nouemila: nyne thousand,
Diecemila: ten thousand.
Undicimila: cleuen thousand,
Dodici mila: tyyelue thousand,
Tredicimila: thertene thousand, & so forvvardes.
Cento mila: an hundred thousand,
Dugento mila: tyyo hundred thousand.
Trecento mila: three hūdred thousand, & so vnto.
Vn milioni: a million, or ten thousand thousand.
Due milioni: tyyo millions,
Tre milioni: three millions. And so in like sorte infinitely.
 Further, vvc say *Vn paio*, *due paia*, a couple, tyyo couple: *Vn centinaio*, *due centinaia*, one hundred: tyyo hundredes: *Vn migliaio*, *due migliaia*: one thousand, tyyo thousandes, &c.

Also: *Vna decina*, *due decine*: one tenthē tyyo tenthes, &c. *Vna dozina*, *due dozine*: one dozen, tyyo dozen, &c. *Vna ventina*, *due ventine*, one skore tyyo skore, &c. *Vna trentina*, *due trentine*: one therty, tyyo thertyes, &c.

Of Noumes signifying ordre.

Primo and *Primiero*: the first.
Secondo: the second, *Terzo*: the therde,
Quarto: the fourthe, *Quinto*: the fifte,
 Sesto,

Sesto: the sixte, *Settimo*: the seuenthe,
Ottavo: the eight, *Nono*: the nynthe,
Decimo: the tenthē, *Vndecimo*: the eleuenthe,
Duodecimo: the twelf, *Decimo terzo* & *Terzodecimo*,
Decimo quarto and *Quarto decimo*,
Decimo quinto and *Quinto decimo*,
Decimo sesto and *Sesto decimo*,
Decimo settimo and *Dicisettimo*,
Decimo ottavo and *Deciottimo*,
Decimo nono, and *Vigesimo*, and *ventesimo*,
Vigesimo primo: *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.
Trigesimo, and *Trentesimo*: the thertithe,
Quatragesimo, and *Quarantesimo*: the fortythe,
Quinquagesimo, and *Cinquantesimo*: the fiuetithe,
Sessagesimo, and *Sessantesimo*: the sixtithe,
Ottuagesimo, and *Ottantesimo*: the eightithe,
Nonagesimo, and *Nonantesimo*: the ninetithe,
Cetesimo the hūdredeth, *Dugetesimo*: the tyyo hūdredeth,
Trecentesimo, *Quattrocentesimo*,
Cinquecentesimo, *Seicentesimo*,
Settecentesimo, *Ottocentesimo*,
Novecentesimo, *Millesimo*: the thousanthē, &c.

Noumes Relatiues.

Il Quale & *la Quale*, are noumes that are most often placed in speache, and alvvayes are referred to somthing that vwent before: and therfore of the Grammarians are called relatiues. They are alvvayes ioyned wth an article: for *Quale* vvithout

an article, is rather a noume of quality, then a relatiue. Further it maye be declined, in such sorte, as is set out by the example followng.

The declension of a Noume relatiue.

Nom. sing. *Il Quale*, *la Quale*, the vwhich.

Genit. *Del Quale*, *della Quale*, of the vwhich.

Dat. *Al Quale*, *alla Quale*, to the vwhich.

Accus. *Il Quale*, *la Quale*, the vwhich.

Ablat. *Dal Quale*, *dalla Quale*, from the vwhich.

Nom. plu. *I Quali*, *le Quali*, the vwhich.

Genit. *Dei Quali*, *delle Quali*, of the vwhich.

Dat. *A i Quali*, *alle Quali*, to the vwhich.

Accus. *I Quali*, *le Quali*, the vwhich.

Ablat. *Da i Quali*, *dalle Quali*, from the vwhich.

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cui*: that dothe belonget to bothe genders, and numbers. And maye be declined in this vvyse.

Genit. *Di Cui*, of vvhorne, vvhose.

Dat. *A Cui*, to vvhorne.

Accus. *Cui*, vvhorne.

Ablat. *Da Cui*, from vvhorne.

The vse of this Noume *Cui* is such, as vvec maye speake it thorough out all the oblique cases and numbers.

Genit.

Genit. *Mi parlò tuo padre*, *di cui è il cavallo*: thy father hath spokē to me, vvhose horse it is.

Dat. *Io vidi il tuo fratello*, *a cui diedi il libro*: I haue seene thy brother, to vvhorne I haue geue the booke.

Accus. *Io haueva familiarità col tuo amico cui mordé il cane arrabbiato*: I had familiarity vwith thy frend, vvhorne a mad dog did bite.

Ablat. *Andai a trovare Antonio*, *da cui ricevetti le tue lettere*: I haue gon to finde out anthony, from vvhorne, I haue receiued thy letters.

And although this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique cases by adding of prepositions, as vvec haue before shewed: yet you shall here and there finde emongest good authours these formes of speache: *Il cui valore*: *la cui bontà*: *I cui amori*: *le cui ricchezze*: And thus it is needeful to declare them: as, *Il valor di cui*, the vworthynesse of vvhorne, *La bontà di cui*, the goodnessse of vvhorne, *Gli amori di cui*, the loues of vvhorne: *Le ricchezze di cui*, the riches of vvhorne.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases: as, *Del cui valore*, for *Del valore di cui*, vvhose vworthinessse, *Della cui bontà*, for *Della bontà di cui*, vvhose goodnessse, *De i cui amori*, for *De gli amori di cui*, vvhose loues: *Delle cui ricchezze*, for *Delle ricchezze di cui*, vvhose riches, &c.

For, by vvhorne that vwill, it maye be runne thorough all the cases in like sorte, vwhich I do

omit for breuities sake: but hereby it may easly be scene that the articles *Il*, *La*, *I*, and *Le*, do not in those phrases of speache properly belong to the noumes *Ci*, but to the noumes *Valore*, *Bontà*, *Amori*, and *Ricchezze*.

Further, it is vsed in the datiu case vwithout a preposition, in this sorte: *Cùi non basta* for a *cùi non basta*, to vwhome it suffiseth the not: *cùi diede il Re potestà*, &c. for a *cùi diede*, &c, to vwhome the king gauc povver.

But touching the vse of the noume *Il Quale*, there is no cause vwhy I sholde curiously endeuour my selfe to alleadge many thinges: since it is al one vwith the latin relatiue. Therfore I vwill here note hovv that, *Che*, for the most parte is put in place therof: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue cases of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'huomo*, *che pensa èsser fáno*, *molte volte è sciocco*, the man that thinkethe hym selfe vvyse, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'huomo*, *chi o amo*, è *dotto*, the man that I loue, is learned. The like examples may be brought of the plurall number.

But sithence vve haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that the same may somtymes be ioyned vwith prepositions in this vvyse: *di Che*, à *Che*, *da Che*, *in Che*, *con Che*, *per Che*. It is also ioyned vwith articles, thus: *Il che*, *Del che*, *A che*, *Nel che*: But vve do not say *Colche*, so neither *Per il che*, because the first is not in vse; & the later is vsed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie, but such as lack iud-

gement

*Cos. Passione d. S. Giorgio. l. 1.
Pritch concludo lo stus fa*

gement of the eare, vwill confess that *Per il Che*, is more rightly said, then *Il perche*: hovvbeit Boccace doth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speach, but th' other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this sorte *Che che*, and signifieth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che sia*, vwhat soeuer it be, *Che che habbia detto*, vwhat soeuer he hath said.

Againe, therof is made *Chiunque*, vwho soeuer, and is of three syllables. But betwene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that thone is not ioyned to a substantiue, but the other is: and yet, that also somtymes is seperated from it. For Petrake speaketh thus, *Chiunque alberga*, vwho soeuer hosteth: vwhere *Chiunque* is of it selfe vwithout adding of any noume substantiue. Againe, he saiethe aftervvardes, *Qualunque animale*, vwhat soeuer liuing creature: vwhere *Animale*, a noume substantiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. Yet he said somtymes, and that but once: *Gibir di qualunque*, the gladding of vwhat soeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *chi*: the vwhich is put often tymes for *Celui*, *Quello*, *Coléi*, *Quella*, *Colore*, *Quelli*, & *Quelle* pronoumes: in this vvyse: *Chi ha smarrit la strada*, *torni indietro*: for *Colui*, or *Quello*, *il quale ha smarrita*, &c. vwho that hath myssed his vway, let hym retorne back.

Further *Chi* doth many tymes signifie, vwho? an interrogation, and that thoroughout all the cases: as.

Nom. *Chi fu*? vwho vvas it? *chi il fèce*? vwho
hath donne it?
Geni. *Di chi sei tu* *figlio*? vwhose sonne
art thou?
By the Dat. *A chi l'hai dato*? to vhome hast
thou geuen it.
Accus. *Chi battesti*? vhome hast thou
beaten?
Ablat. *Da chi l'hai veduto*? from vhome
hast thou harde it?

Besides vvee say: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, &
some there: *Chi spogliava questo*, o *chi quello*: some
did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly vvee say *Chi che sia*, vwho soeuer it be.

Of Noumes vwhich are called Partitius, Infinitiues, Distributius and Negatiues.

First the noume *Altri*, that vwith this voyce is
onely content, and doth belong to euery number,
and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quando altri volesse
opporsi*, But vwhen an other vvolde be contrary.
Also, *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrui*: vwhere-
fore vvec say: *Io porto la pena dell'altrui colpa*, It
may also be saide, *della colpa altrui*: that is, I suffer
the punyshement of an others fault. *All'altrui va-
lore*, or *al valore altrui*, to an others vorthynesse.
Dall'altrui forza, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an o-
thers strength.

But

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*,
and is of the masculine gender: as *Altra*, vwhich is
of the feminine hath in the plurall number *Altre*.
the vwhich noume doth differ from the noume *Al-
tri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a substantiu:
But *Altro* is often, & alvvayes referred to the afore
named personnes. For vvee say: *L'altro tuo amico*,
gli altri tuoi amici, *l'altra tua amica*, *l'altre tue ami-
che*: And in like sorte thorough out all the cases,
the vocatiue except. It is vsed also in the neuter
gender, and vvee say: *Altro domando*, I requier an
other thing. *Anzi altro*, rather some other thing.
But then it doth forsake the article, as by exam-
ple, apperethe.

Alcuno, some bodie, hath in the plurall *Al-
cuni*, some: as *Alcuna*, some bodie, hath *Alcu-
ne*, in the plurall, some. And that thorough out all
the cases: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ognuno*, *Ciascuno*: that is, euery
one, eache one: *Allo Nullo*, *Veruno*, *Nessuno*, *Nullo*:
that is, none, no one, no bodie: do vwant the
plurall number: vwhich doth also fayle them, vvhē
they be of the feminine gender, as *Ognuna*, *Cias-
cuna*, *Niuna*, *Veruna*, *Nessuna*, *Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many tymes
vsed in the neuter gender, and signifieth, nothing:
as *Nulla pòsse lenar*, (saith the Poet); I can take
nothing avvaye: yet doth it signify also som thing:
as *Vuoi tu nulla*? vvil you any thing?

Lastly it is to be knowvne, howv that all these noumes do refuse the articles: for vve do not say, *l'Alcuno, l'Ognuno, il Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.*

Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume vvc call that vvorde, that is vsed in the stedde of a noume: such as is also a pronoume bothe vwith the Greckes & latines. Wherfor some are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue also numbers, genders, and personnes, as haue the Grecke & Latin pronoumes. But vwhat they haue that is either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader may easly perceiue, asvvell by the handling nowv of them, as by the types here followyng.

Sing.nom.

		OF PRONOVMES. — 49
<i>Sing.nom.</i>		<i>Io, I; Tu, thou; Se, hym: Egli, Ei,</i> <i>E', Quello, colui, he: Esso, he</i> <i>there: Questo, Costui, this man:</i> <i>Cio, that: Cotesto, that man.</i>
<i>Mas.gen.</i>		
<i>Plu. nom.</i>		<i>Noi, vve: Voi, you: Eglino, Quel- li, Loro, Coloro, they: Essi, these there: Questi, costoro, thes men: Cotesti, those men.</i>
<i>Primitives.</i>		
<i>Certaine Pronoumes.</i>		
<i>Femi. gen.</i>		<i>Ella, Lei, Quella, Colui, she: Sing. Essa, she there: Questa, Costei, nom. this vvoman: Cotesta, that vhoman.</i>
<i>Plu. nom.</i>		<i>Elleno, Elle, Quelle, they: Esse, those there: Queste, thes vvo- nom. men: Coteste, those vvomen.</i>
<i>Mas. gen.</i>		<i>Mio, myne: Tuo, thyne: Suo, nom. his: Nostro, ours: Vos: ro, yours.</i>
<i>Deriuatiues.</i>		
<i>Femi. gen.</i>		<i>Miei, myne: Tuoi, thyne: Sui, nom. others: Nostri, ours: Vostri, yours.</i>
<i>Plu. nom.</i>		<i>Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue, hers: Nostre, ours: Vostre, yours.</i>

D

Pronoumes
belonging
to bothe
genders.

Io,
Tu,
Cohro,
Costóro,
Lóro,
Se.

Of the declining of a Pronoume.

The 1. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Io,</i>	<i>I,</i>
Genit.	<i>di me,</i>	of me,
Dat.	<i>à me,</i>	to me,
Accus.	<i>me,</i>	me,
Ablat.	<i>da me,</i>	from me.
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Nói,</i>	<i>VVee,</i>
Genit.	<i>di nói,</i>	of vs,
Dat.	<i>à nói,</i>	to vs,
Accus.	<i>nói,</i>	vs,
Ablat.	<i>da nói,</i>	from vs.

The 2. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Thovv,</i>
Genit.	<i>dite,</i>	of thee,
Dat.	<i>à te,</i>	to thee,
Accus.	<i>te,</i>	thee,
Vocat.	<i>tu,</i>	thovv,
Ablat.	<i>date,</i>	from thee.
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Vói,</i>	<i>You,</i>
Genit.	<i>di vói,</i>	of you, or yours,
Dat.	<i>à vói,</i>	to you,

Accus.

Accus. *vói,* you,
Vocat. *vói,* you,
Ablat. *da vói,* from you.

The 3. example.

Genit. *Sing.* *di Se,* Of hym, or his; of them, or theirs.
and *Plu.*

Dat. *à Se,* To hym, to them.
Accus. *Se,* Hym, them.
Ablat. *da Se,* From hym, from them.

The 4. example.

Egli, El, *Quello Collo,* He.
Genit. *Di líi, colli, quello,* of hym, or his.
Dat. *à líi, colli, quello,* to hym.
Accus. *líi, colli, quello,* hym.
Ablat. *da líi, colli, quello,* from hym.

Eglino, Quelli, coloro, They.
Genit. *di Loro, colro, Quelli,* of them, or thers.
Dat. *à Loro, colro, Quelli,* to them.
Accus. *Loro, colro, Quelli,* them.
Ablat. *da Loro, colro, Quelli,* from them.

The 5. example.

Ella, Colei, Quella, Shee.
Genit. *di Lei, colei, quella,* hers, or of her.
Dat. *à Lei, colei, quella,* to her.
Accus. *Lei, colei, quella,* her.
Ablat. *da Lei, colei, quella,* from her.

D *ij.*

Nom. plu. *Elleno, Coloro, Quelle*, They,
 Genit. *di Loro, coloro, quelle*, of them, or thers.
 Dat. *à Loro, coloro, quelle*, to them.
 Accus. *Loro, coloro, quelle*, them.
 Ablat. *da Loro, coloro, quelle*, from them.

The 6. example.

Nom. sing. *Questo, Costui*, this man.
 Genit. *di Questo, costui*, of this man, or this mans.
 Dat. *à Questo, costui*, to this man.
 Accus. *Questo, costui*, this man.
 Ablat. *da Questo, costui*, from this man.
 Nom. plu. *Questi, Costoro*, these men.
 Genit. *di questi, costoro*, of these men, or these mēs.
 Dat. *à questi, costoro*, to these men.
 Accus. *Questi, costoro*, these men.
 Ablat. *da questi, costoro*, from these men.

The 7. example.

Nom. sing. *Questa, Costei*, this vvoman.
 Genit. *di questa, costei*, of this womā, or this vvomās.
 Dat. *a questa, costei*, to this vvoman.
 Accus. *Questa, costei*, this vvoman.
 Ablat. *da questa, costei*, from this vvoman.
 Nom. plu. *Queste, Costoro*, these vvomen.
 Genit. *di queste, costoro*, of these vvomen, or these vvomens.
 Dat. *à queste, costoro*, to these vvomen.
 Accus. *Questa, costoro*, these vvomen.
 Ablat. *da queste, costoro*, from these vvomen.

Tou-

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is, the derivatiues, they followe altogeaither the declensiō of those noumes, that do ende in *O*, if they be of the masculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the feminine gender.

But the pronoume *Ciò*, is alvvayes of the singular number, and neuter gender.

Of th' vse of Pronoumes.

These Pronoumes *Egli, Ei, E*, and *Ella* do alvvayes farue to the nominatiue case: as *Egli disse*, he hath said: *Ella volse*, she hath torned.

The like is of these pronoumes *Eglino, & Elleno*, (vwhich Orators & such as vwrite in prose do vse) for they also farue to the nominatiue case: and vve say *Eglino differo*, they haue said: *Elleno volsero*, they haue torned.

Againe: these pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, somtymes are filling vwordes', and are rather vsed for a grace in speach, then of any necessity: as *Egli non ha guari di tempo*, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is no longe tyme: Againe, *E' parrà menzogna*, for *Parrà menzogna*, it shall seeme a lye.

D iiij.

OF PRONOVMES.

Pronoumes.

Lui } Do farue
Lei } to the
Loro

Genit. *Ci siamo ricordati di Lui,*
Lui, Loro, VVe haue remembred
vs, of hym, her, them.

Dat. *Dissi à Lui, Lei, Loro, I haue*
tolde hym, her, them.

Accus. *Vidi Lui, Lei, Loro, I haue*
seene hym, her, them.

Ablat. *Hoccevuto ciò da lui, Lei,*
Loro: I haue receiued that from
hym, her, them.

Nom. *Cestui, Costui; Colui, Colei*
dissè, this man, this wwoman; he,
she hath said. Cestoro, Coloro.
dissere, thes, they haue said.

Gen. *Mi ricordo di Costui, costei,*
colui, colei, cestoro, estoro: I do re-
member me of this mā, this wwo-
man, hym, her, these, them.

Dat. *Io dissì à costui, costei, colui,*
colei, cestoro, celoro: I haue tolde
to this man, this wwoman, hym,
her, these, them.

Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui,*
colei, cestoro, celoro: I loue this
man, this wwoman, hym, her,
these, them.

Abl. *Io l'ho volto da costui, costei,*
colui, colei, cestoro, celoro, I haue
harde it stom this man, this wvo-
man, hym, her, these, them.

Further

Pronoumes.

Costui }
Colui }
Cestui } do farue
Colui } to the
Cestoro }
Coloro

ARTICLES AND FOR LITERATURES.
OF PRONOVMES.

Further the articles, *Li, gli, and Le*, are often tyme vsed for these pronoumes, *Lui* and *Lei*: And that onelye in the dative case, in this vweise: *Le di*, or *dille*, for *di à Lei*, tell her: *Dà gli* or *Dà li*, for *Dà à Lui*, guic hym: and remember that these articles *Gli*, and *Le*, vwhich are of the plurall number, are vsed for *Lui* and *Lei*: pronoumes of the singular number.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli, and Le* are vsed for these pronoumes *Lui*, *Lei*, and *Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batté*, and *Battéollo*, for *Batté lui* or *Quello*, he hath beaten hym: *La Bacio, & Baciolla*, for *Bacio Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percossegli*, for *Percoffe Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le bacio, and Baciolle*, for *Bacio loro* or *Quelle*: he hath kissed them.

Genit. *Nessuno si dismerita disc:*
No body is forgeatfull of hym
felse.

Dat. *Catone diéde à se la morte:*
Cato hath geuen to hym felse
the deathe.

Pronoume. *Se* } serueth
to the Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che*
gli altri: Eache one louethe hym
felse, more then others.

Ablat. *Questo lo disse da se*, he
hathe tolde hym this of hym
felse.

But this Pronoume *Se*, is often ioyned vwith
 D iiiij.

Stesso, in the singular nomber, and masculine gender: and *Stessi*, in the plurall nomber, the same gender. Also *Stessa* in the feminine gender, and sing. nom. and *Stesse*, in the plurall nomber, and the same gender: the vwhich is done thorough out all the oblique cases, except the vocatiue, in this vvyse.

Di Se stesso, of hym selfe: *Di se stessa*, of her selfe: *Di se stessi*, of them selues: *Di se stesse*, of them selues. Also *A se stesso*, to hym selfe: *A se stessa*, to her selfe: *A se stessi* and *A se stesse*, to them selues. Againe, *Se stesso*, hym selfe: *Se stessa*, her selfe: *Se stessi* and *Se stesse*, them selues. To conclude, *Da se stesso*, by hym selue: *Da se stessa*, by her selfe: *Da se stessi*, and *Da se stesse*, by them selues. The same is to be vnderstode of *Medesimo*, *Medesima*, *Medesimi*, *Medesime*:

These are also ioyned to all other pronomes: for vve say: *Io stesso* or *medesimo*, I my selfe: *Dime* *stesso*, or *medesimo*, of my selfe: And so in like sorte thorough out all the cases, the vocatiue except. In the plurall number vve say, *Noi stessi* or *medesimi*, vvc our selues: *Dinoi stessi*, or *medesimi*, of vs our selues: &c. Also *Tu stesso*, *Tu stessa*, thovv thy selfe: *Io stessa*, I my selfe. *Noi stesse*, vvc our selues: *Di noi stesse*, of vs our selues: *Di voi stesse*, of you your selues.

Egli stesso, he hym selfe: *Di lui stesso*, of hym selfe: *Ella stessa*, she her selfe: *Di lei stessa*, of her selfe: &c. *Eglinostessi*, they them selues: *Di loro stessi*,

stessi, of them selues, &c. *Elleno stesse*, they them selues: *Di loro stesse*, of them selues, &c.

But to vwhat ende do I staye vpō somany examples: since these vwordes do not onely accompanye all the Pronoumes, but Noumes also? For many tymes vve speake in this vwise, *il Re stesso*, or *medesimo*, the king hym selfe: *La Regina stessa*, or *medesima*, the Queene her selfe: *i Cielo stessi* or *medesimi*, the selfe heauens: *Le stelle stesse*, or *medessime*, the selfe starres.

Neither is it to be omitted hovv that *Stesso* doth receiue in the beginning the letter *I*, vyhen an article goeth before it, that doth ende in a vouell, the vwhich article doth forsake his vouell, and taketh an Apostropha.

Pronoumes. { Nomi. *Eso* or *Essa fū*, *disse*, *fece*:
he or shée hathe ben, hathe said,
hathe donne: Also, *Essi* or *Esse
fūrono*: they haue ben.

{ Gen. *Mi ricorderò di Eso* or *Essa*,
Essa do saruc. *Essi*, *Esse*: I shalbe myndfull of
Essi to the chym, or her, them.
Esse

{ Dat. *Il diede ad esso*, &c: he hathe
geuen it to hym, &c.
Ablat. *L'ho vdito da Eso*, &c:
I haue harde it from hym, &c.

Hovvbeit all these, except the Nominatiue case vvere better explained by the Pronoumes *Lui*, *Lei*, and *Loro*: so that one sholde speake more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Léi, Loro: Lho dàto à lui, Léi, Loro: Ho vedato Lui, Léi, Loro: Lho ricevuto da lui, lhi, lro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes throughout all the cases, the vocatiue except: as appereth by this tipe following.

{ Nom. *Eso Re disse*, the Kinge
hath saide.

{ the Pronoume Genit. *Vago di Ese giouani*, de-
Eso, is ioyned to certaine noumes in the sirous of the yonge vwomen.
Dat. *Diedi il libro ad ese giudice*, I gaue the booke to the iudge.

{ Accus. *Percosse Esi nemici*, he did striketh' enemies.

{ Ablat. *Il ricuccì da Esi amici*, I haue receiued it from frendes.

Lastly, thus th' Italians do say, *Con esso Lui, Lei, Loro*: for *con Lui, Lei, Loro*, vwith hym, her, them. Also, *Con esso téco*, for *Conteco* or *Téco*, vwith thee: *Con esso meco*, for *Comèco* or *meco*, vwith me: *Con esso séco*, for *Conféco* or *Seco*, vwith hym. Againe, *Con esso noi*, vwith vs: *Con esso voi*, vwith you.

They say also, *Con esso le mani*, vwith the handes. *Con esso un colpo*, vwith one blowe. And not a fevv of these kinde of speaches, do th' Italians vse, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscane: Hovvbeit, I vvolde not haue them to be generally vsed.

These Pronoumes *Questi*, *Quel* or *Quelli*, are accustomed for the most parte to be put in Redde

of the Pronoumes, *Questo*, *Quello*; or *Costui*, and *Colui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, vvithout the adding of any substantiue: Hovvbeit they are alvvayes referred to some man, that a little before hath ben mencioned: as by a fevv examples I shall plainly appeare. For vve say, *Cicerone fu non solo Orator famoso, ma anchòra ottimo cittadino: Questi giorno nolta alla sua patria*: Cicero vwas not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hath greatly profited his contrys. Also, *Quagli parlo*, he hath spoken. And suche like almoste inumerable, thou shal finde, in the Tuscane vwriters. But (to speake freely vwhat I thinke) I can skarse be brought to allowv of it: For to me it seemethe a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, vwhen they are of the masculine gender, do requier à noume substantiue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello principe*; that prince. But vwhen they are of the neuter gender, they put avvay the neume substantiue, and therefore vve say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this vwhich I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not so.

Touching the vwhich Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that vwhen they are expressed by the genitiue plurall, they are vvont to be deprived of their helpe: that is (vwith the Tuscane) of the preposition *Di*, in this sorte: *A casa questi e farli*; for *à casa di questi e farli*: to the house of these vsurers.

The Pronoume *Cio*, the vwhich vve haue said before to be the neuter gēder: is vsed in these sortes of speache: as *Cioè*, that is: *Sopra ciò*, therupon: *Oltre à ciò*, besides that: *Ciòche*, vwhatsoeuer: *Aciòche*, to thende that: *Perciòche*, bycause that: *Perciò*, therfore.

But in vwhat belongethe to the Pronoume *Cotesto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronoucer, vverfore vve say to hym, vwith vwhome vve speake: *Cotesto libro, il quale tu hai nelle mani, è bello*, that booke, vwhich thou hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. VVee vse this Pronoume also in the neuter gender, in this vwise, *Cotesto, che tu dici, è vero*, that that thou sayest, is tru.

To conclude, it semeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* and *Ne*, vvhich are vsed for *Noi*, *Mi* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Te*. But bycause they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the Hebrue tongue: thersore vvc do referre them to that place vwhere vvc shall entreat of those verbes.

55. Of the Verbc.

There are fowver cōjugations of Verbes, vvhich are chiefly knovvne bytheire infinitive modes.

The first cōiugation is of Verbes that in th'infinitive mode haue *A*, long before *RE*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eate, &c.

The secōde is of Verbes that haue *E*, lōg before *RE*,

RE: as Valére, to be vvorthe: *Hauére*, to haue, *Te-uére*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *RE*: as *Léggere*, to reade: *Scrinere*, to vwrite: *Vinere*, to liue: *Ridere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *RE*: as *Vdire*, to heare: *Morire*, to dye: *Firi-
re*, to endc. &c.

55. The first Coniugation.

Th'indicatiue mode: Present tensc.

<i>Io Amo</i> , I loue.
<i>Tu Ami</i> , thou louest.
<i>Colui Ama</i> , he loueth.
<i>Noi Amiamo</i> , vve loue.
<i>Voi Amate</i> , you loue.
<i>Coloro Amano</i> , they loue.

Preter imperfectensc.

<i>Io Amava,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee you they</i>	<i>Loued, or did loue.</i>
<i>Tu Amavi,</i>		
<i>Colui Amava,</i>		
<i>Noi Amavamo,</i>		
<i>Voi Amavate,</i>		
<i>Coloro Amavano,</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amài, and ho amato,</i>	{ I thou he vvee }	Haue loued
	<i>Tu Amàsti, and hai amato,</i>		
	<i>Colui Amò : and ha amato,</i>		
	<i>Noi amamo, & habbiamo amato</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi Amàste, and hauete amato,</i>	{ you }	
	<i>Coloro Amarono, Amaron, Amiro, Amir, & hanno amato.</i>	{ they }	

It is to be remembred that *Amaron* and *Amar*, in the third person plural of this preterperfectense, are to be vſed vwhen the vvorde that followeth doth begin vwith a consonant. And this you shall finde obſerued in ſundry places by good authors.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io haueua amato,</i>	{ I thou he vvee }	Had loued.
	<i>Tu haueui amato,</i>		
	<i>Colui haueua amato,</i>		
	<i>Noi haueuamo amato,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi haueuate amato,</i>	{ you }	
	<i>Coloro haueuano amato,</i>	{ they }	

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	{ I thou he vvee }	shall, or vvill loue.
	<i>Tu Ameràs,</i>		
	<i>Colui Amerà,</i>		
	<i>Noi Ameremo,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi Amerete,</i>	{ you }	
	<i>Coloro Ameranno,</i>	{ they }	

Note

Note that in ſtedde of *Amerò*, and the like future tense generally of all other Verbes, th' Italian vſeth the infinitive mode vvith this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing.	<i>Io Voglio amare,</i>	{ I thou he vvee }	vvill loue.
	<i>Tu Vuoi amare,</i>		
	<i>Colui Vuole amare,</i>		
	<i>Noi Vogliamo amare,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi Volete amare,</i>	{ you }	
	<i>Coloro Vogliono amare,</i>	{ they }	

Likevvife { *Io Voglio tenere*, I vvill holde.
Io Voglio leggere, I vvill reade.
Io Voglio udire, I vvill heare.

Th'imparatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	<i>Ama tu</i> , loue thou.
	<i>Ami colui</i> , let hym loue.
	<i>Amiamo noi</i> , Let vs loue.
Plur.	<i>amate voi</i> , loue you.
	<i>Amino coloro</i> , let them loue.

Non amare: Loue not thou: for in forbidding they vſe euer more th infinitive mode vvith *Non*: in ſtedde of the singular number.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia, or *Dio Voglia*, or
O che, or *O Dio che*.

Sing.	<i>Io Ami,</i>	god graunt that	I	thou	loue.
	<i>Tu Ami,</i>		he		
	<i>Colui Ami,</i>		vvee		
Plur.	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	vvee you			loued
	<i>Voi Amiate,</i>		they		
	<i>Coloro Amino,</i>				

Preterimperfectense.

O Diò volèsse, or *Dio volesse*, or
O Dio che, or *O che*.

Sing.	<i>Io Amàssi,</i>	vvolde to god that	I	thou	loued
	<i>Tu Amàssi,</i>		he		
	<i>Colui Amàsse,</i>		vvee		
Plur.	<i>Noi Amàssimo,</i>	vvee you			loue.
	<i>Voi Amàste,</i>		they		
	<i>Coloro Amàssero,</i>				

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia, *Dio voglia*, *O Dio che*, *O che*.

Sing.	<i>Io habbia amato,</i>	god graunt that	I	thou	haue
	<i>Tu habbi amato,</i>		he		
	<i>Colui habbia amato,</i>		vvee		
Plur.	<i>Noi habbiamo amato,</i>	vvee you			loued
	<i>Voi habbiate amato,</i>		they		
	<i>Coloro habbiano amato</i>				

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volèsse, *Dio volesse*, *ò Diò che*, *ò che*.

Sing.

Sing.	<i>Io hanessi amato,</i>	I thou he	I	thou	had
	<i>Tu hanessi amato,</i>		he		
	<i>Colui hanesse amato,</i>		vvee		
Plur.	<i>Noi hanessimo amato,</i>	to God that	to God	vvee	loued
	<i>Voi hanestè amato,</i>		that	you	
	<i>Coloro hanessero amato</i>		they		

Future tense.

Dio voglia che.

Sing.	<i>Io Amì da qua in-</i>	God graunt that	I	thou	loue
	<i>Tu Amì da qua in-</i>		he		
	<i>Colui Amì da qua innanzi,</i>		vvee		
Plur.	<i>Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	you	you		herafter.
	<i>Voi Amiate da qua innanzi,</i>		they		
	<i>Coloro Amino da qua innanzi,</i>				

The subiunctive mode : Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	<i>Io Ami,</i>	for asmuche as	I	thou	loue.
	<i>Tu Ami,</i>		he		
	<i>Colui Ami,</i>		vvee		
Plur.	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	you	you		they
	<i>Voi Amiate,</i>		they		
	<i>Coloro Amino,</i>				

Preterimperfectense.

Auegnache.{*Io Amassi*: Although I loued or did loue.{*Tu Amassi*: Although thou louedest or didest loue, &c. as in the optatiue mode.Othervvise, *Se.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io Amerèi</i> , & <i>Ameria</i> , <i>Tu Amaresti</i> , <i>Colui Amarebbe</i> , and Ameria,	if	{I thou he vvee you they}	{sholde loue.}
Plur.	{ <i>Noi Amaremmo</i> , <i>Voi Amareste</i> , <i>Coloro Amarebbono</i> , and Ameriano.			

Preterperfectense.

Quando.{*Io habbia amato*, vwhen I haue loued.{*Tu habbi amato*, vwhen thou hast loued, &c. as in the optatiue mode.Othervvise, *Che.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io haucreì</i> and <i>Ha-</i> <i>ueria amato</i> , <i>Tu haucresti amato</i> , <i>Colui haucrebbe</i> & <i>Haueria amato</i> :	{that}	{I thou he}	{sholde haue loued.}
Plur.				

{*Noi haueremmo amato*, } vvee sholde
 Plur. {*Voi hauereste amato*, } that you haue
Coloro hauerébbono & they loued.
Haueriano amato.

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

{*Io hauessi amato*, Since I had loued.
 {*Tu hauessi amato*, Since thou haddest loued, &c.
as in the optatiue mode.

Future tensc.

Quando.

Sin.	{ <i>Io hauerò amato</i> , <i>Tu hauerà amato</i> , <i>Colui hauerà amato</i> ,	vhē	{I thou he}	shall
Plur.	{ <i>Noi haueremo amato</i> , <i>Voi hauerete amato</i> , <i>Coloro hauerino amato</i> ,		{vvee you they}	haue loued.

Th' infinitiue mode: Present tensc.

Amare, to loue.

Preter perfectense.

Haucre amato, to haue loued.

Future tensc.

Donere amare
Essere per amare } To be to loue, or to loue
Hauere ad amare } herafter.

Participles

Amante, louing: *Amato* loued.
Amanti louing: *Amati* loued.

Present tense.

Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi, Coloro:
 I, thou, he, vvec, you, they louing.

Preterperfectense.

*Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi, Co-
 loro: I, thou, he, vvec, you, they hauing
 loued.*

Future tense.

Douendo amare *Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-*
Essendo per amare *loro: I, thou, he, vvec,*
Hauendo amare *you, they being, or*
hauing to loue.

The seconde Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Io Téngo: I holde.
 Sing. *Tu tiéni: thou holdest.*
Colui tiéne: he holdeth.
Noi Teniamo: vvec holde.
 Plur. *Voi tenete: you holde.*
Coloro tengono: they holde.

Preter-

Preter imperfectense.

Io Tenéua, and Tenea,
 Sing. *Tu tenéui,*
Colui tenéua and tenea,
Noi teneuamo:
 Plur. *Voi teneuáte,*
Coloro teneuano & teneano

I	thou	hilde
he	vvec	or did
you	you	holde.
they	they	

Preterperfectense.

Io Ténni, and ho tenuto:
 Sing. *Tu tenestí, & hai tenuto,*
Colui ténnne, & ha tenuto,
Noi tenemmo, and habbia-
 Plur. *mo tenuto,*
Voi teneste, & hauete tenuto,
Coloro tennero, and hanno
tenuto,

I	thou	haue
he	vvec	hilde.
you	you	
they	they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Io Hauéua tenuto,
 Sing. *Tu hauéui tenuto,*
Colui hauéua tenuto,
Noi hauenamo tenuto,
 Plur. *Voi hauenáte tenuto,*
Coloro hauenano tenuto,

I	thou	had hilde
he	vvec	
you	you	
they	they	

E iij.

Future tense.

	<i>Io Tenerò and Terrò,</i>	I	
Sin.	<i>Tu tenerà, and terrai,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui tenerà, and terra,</i>	he	shall, or
	<i>Nuitenerò, and terremo,</i>	vvee	vvill
Plu.	<i>Voi tenerete, and terrete,</i>	you	holde.
	<i>Coloro teneranno, & terranno</i>	they	

Io voglia tenere, I vvill holde,
Tu vci tenere, thou vvill holde, &c. as in the indicatiue mede.

Th'imparatiue mode : Present tense.

	<i>Tieni tu</i> : holde thou.		
Sing.	<i>Tenga colui</i> , let hym holde.		
	<i>Non Tenere</i> , holde not thou. <i>ut supra.</i>		
	<i>Teniamo noi</i> , let vs holde.		
Plur.	<i>Teniate voi</i> , holde you.		
	<i>Tengano coloro</i> , let them holde,		

Th' optatiue mode : Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

	<i>Io Tenga,</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu ténga,</i>	god	thou
	<i>Colui ténga,</i>	graüt	he
	<i>Noi teniamo,</i>	that	vvee
Plur.	<i>Voi teniate,</i>	you	holde.
	<i>Coloro tengano,</i>	they	

Preter-

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

	<i>Io Tenessi,</i>	I	
Sin.	<i>Tu tenessi,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui tenesse,</i>	he	hilde or
	<i>Noi tenessimo.</i>	vvee	did holde
Plu.	<i>Voi teneste,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro tenessero,</i>	they	

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

	<i>Io Habbia tenuto,</i>	I	
Sin.	<i>Tu habbi tenuto,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui habbia tenuto,</i>	he	haue
	<i>Noi habbiamo tenuto,</i>	god	hilde.
Plu.	<i>Voi habbiate tenuto,</i>	graüt	
	<i>Coloro habbiano tenuto,</i>	vvee	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio Volesso che, &c.

	<i>Io Hauessi tenuto,</i>	I	
Sin.	<i>Tu hauessi tenuto,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui hauesse tenuto,</i>	he	had
	<i>Noi Hauessimo tenuto,</i>	to god	
Plu.	<i>Voi haueste tenuto,</i>	wolde	
	<i>Coloro hauessero tenuto,</i>	vvee	

E iiij.

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Tenga da qua innanzi,</i> <i>Tu Tenga da qua innanzi,</i> <i>Colui tenga da qua innanzi,</i> <i>Noi Teniamo da qua innanzi,</i> <i>Voi teniate da qua innanzi,</i> <i>Coloro tengano da qua innanzi.</i>	God graut that	I thou he vvee you they	holde herafter.
Plur.				

The subiunctive mode : Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	<i>Io Tenga,</i> <i>Tu tengas,</i> <i>Colui tengas,</i> <i>Noi Teniamo,</i> <i>Voi teniate,</i>	for asmuche as	I thou he vvee you they	holde.
Plur.	<i>Coloro tengano,</i>			

Preterimperfectense.

Auegnache.

Io Tenesse, Although I hilde or did holde,
Tu tenessi, Although thou hildest or didest holde,
 &c. As in the optatiue mode.

Other-

Otherwvise, Se.

Sin.	<i>Io Teneréi, Terreí, Tenereia, and Terria.</i> <i>Tu tenerestis & terrestis,</i> <i>Colui tenerebbe, terrebbe, teneria, & terria,</i> <i>Noi Teneremmo & terremmo,</i> <i>Voi tenereste & terreste,</i>	if	I thou he vvee you they	sholde holde.
Pl.	<i>coloro tenerebbono, terrebbono, teneriano, and terriano.</i>			

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Io Habbia tenuto : vwhen I haue hilde.
Tu habbi tenuto, vwhen thou hast hilde, &c. As
 in the optatiue mode.

Otherwvise, Che.

Sin.	<i>Io Haueréi, and Haue- ria tenuto,</i> <i>Tu hauercisti tenuto,</i> <i>Colui hauerebbe & ha- ueria tenuto,</i> <i>Noi haueremmo tenuto,</i> <i>Voi hauereste tenuto,</i>	that	I thou he vvee you they	holde haue hilde.
Plu.	<i>Coloro hauerebbono, & haueriano tenuto,</i>			

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu leggesti, & hai letto,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui lessse, & ha letto,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Leggémmo, and habbiamo letto,</i>	vvee		
Plur.	<i>Voi leggoste, and ha- uete letto,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro lessero, and hā- no letto,</i>	they		
				hauereade.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauéua letto,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu hauéui letto,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui hauéua letto,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Hauenamo letto,</i>	vvee		
Plur.	<i>Voi hauenate letto,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro hauenano letto,</i>	they		
				had reade.

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Leggerò,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu leggeràs,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui leggerà,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Leggeremo,</i>	vvee	shall or	
Plur.	<i>Voi leggerete,</i>	you	vwill reade.	
	<i>Coloro leggeranno,</i>	they		

*Io Voglio leggere, I vwill reade.
Tu Voi leggere, thou vwill read, &c. as in the Indicative mode.*

The

Th' imparatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	<i>Leggi tu, Reade thou.</i>		
	<i>Legga colui, let hym reade.</i>		
	<i>Leggiamo noi, let vs reade.</i>		

Plur.	<i>Leggete voi, reade you.</i>		
	<i>Leggano coloro, let them reade.</i>		

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Legga,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu Legga,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Legga,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>	vvee		
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggiáte,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>	they		
		reade.		

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Leggessi,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu Leggessi,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Leggesse,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Leggesimo,</i>	vvee		
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggeste,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro Leggessero,</i>	they		
		reade, or did reade.		

OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Habbia letto,</i>	god	I	thou	haue
	<i>Tu habbis letto,</i>	graūt	he		reade.
	<i>Colui habbia letto,</i>	that	vvee		
	<i>Noi habbiamo letto,</i>		you		
Plur.	<i>Voi habbiate letto,</i>		they		
	<i>Coloro habbiano letto,</i>				

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio vollesse che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauesse letto;</i>	I	vvvolde	I	thou
	<i>Tu hauesse letto,</i>		to god	he	
	<i>Colui haiesse letto,</i>		that	vvee	had
	<i>Noi Haicessimo letto,</i>			you	reade.
Plur.	<i>Voi haueste letto,</i>			they	
	<i>Coloro hauessero letto</i>				

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Legga da qua innanzi.</i>	I			
	<i>Tu Legga da qua innanzi,</i>	thou			
	<i>Colui Legga da quainanzi,</i>	he			
	<i>Noi Leggiamo da quainanzi,</i>	god	reade		
	<i>Voi Leggiate da quainanzi.</i>	graūt	herafter.		
Plur.	<i>Coloro leggano da quainanzi.</i>	that	vvee	you	they

The

OF VERBES.

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	<i>Io Legga,</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Legga,</i>	for	
	<i>Colui Legga,</i>	asmuche	he
	<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>	as	vvee
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggiate,</i>		you
	<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>		they

Preterimperfectense.

Anegna che.

Io Leggesſi, Although I reade or did reade.
Tu leggesſi, although thou readest or didest reade,
&c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwvise, Se.

Sing.	<i>Io Leggerei, & Leggeria,</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Leggeresti,</i>	he	
	<i>Colui Leggerebbe, and Leg-</i>		
	<i>geria,</i>		
	<i>Noi Leggeremmo,</i>	vvee	sholde
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggereste,</i>	you	reade.
	<i>Coloro Leggerebbono, and</i>		
	<i>Leggeriano,</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Io Habbia letto, vwhen I haue reade.
Tu Habbiletto, vwhen thou hast reade, &c. as in
the optatiue mode.

Othervvayes, Che.

Sin.	<i>Io Haucreì , and Ha- ueria letto, Tu hauerest letto, Colui hauerebbe, and haueria letto,</i>	that	I	thou	sholde
	<i>Noi haueremmo letto, Voi hauereste letto, Coloro haueribbono & haueriano letto,</i>		vvee you	he they	haue reade.
Plu.			vhee you		
			they		

Preterpluperfetense.

Poi che.

Io Hauessi letto, Since I had reade.
Tu Hauessi letto, Since thou haddest reade, &c.
 as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	<i>Io Hauerò letto, Tu hauerà letto, Colui hauerà letto, Noi haueremo letto,</i>	vvhē	I	thou	shall
	<i>Voi hauerete letto, Coloro hauerāno letto,</i>		vvhee you	he they	haue reade.
Plu.			they		

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Leggere, to reade.

Preterperfectense.

Hauér letto, to haue reade.

Future

Future tense.

Donér Leggère
Hauer a Leggère { To be to reade, or to reade
Esser per Leggère { sherafter.

Participles { *Leggente*, reading. *Letto*, reade.

{ *Legenti*, reading, *Letti*, reade.

Present tense.

{ *Leggendo*, reading.

Preterperfectense.

Gerūdes { *Hauendo letto*, hauing reade.

Future tense.

Donendo leggere { Being or hauing
Hauendo da leggere { to reade.
Essendo per leggere

The forthie Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

{ *Io Odo*, I heare.Singul. { *Tu Odi*, thou hearest.{ *Colui Ode*, he heareth.{ *Noi Vdiamo*, vvee heare.Plur. { *Voi Vdite*, you heare.{ *Coloro Odono*, they heare.

F

Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Vdīua,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee you they</i>	<i>heard or did heare</i>
	<i>Tu vdīui,</i>		
	<i>Colui vdīua,</i>		
	<i>Noi vdīuāmo,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi vdīuate,</i>	<i>vvee</i>	<i>did heare</i>
	<i>Coloro vdīuano & vdīano,</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Vdī, vdīj, and ho vdīto,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee</i>	<i>haue heard.</i>
	<i>Tu vdīsti, and hāi vdīto,</i>		
	<i>Colui vdi, and ha vdīto,</i>		
	<i>Noi Vdimmo, and Habbia-</i>		
Plur.	<i>mo vdīto,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
	<i>Voi vdīste & hancte vdīto,</i>		
	<i>Coloro vdīrono, vdīron, vdī-</i>		
	<i>ro, vdir, and hanno vdīto.</i>		

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hanēua Vdīto,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee</i>	<i>had heard</i>
	<i>Tu hanēui vdīto,</i>		
	<i>Colui hanēua vdīto,</i>		
	<i>Noi hanēuāmo vdīto,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi hanēuate vdīto,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
	<i>Coloro hanēuano vdīto,</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Vdīro,</i>	<i>I thou he</i>	<i>shal or vwill heare.</i>
	<i>Tu vdirai,</i>		
	<i>Colui vdirà,</i>		

Plur.

<i>Noi Vdiremo,</i>	<i>vvee</i>	<i>shall or vwil heare.</i>
<i>Voi vdirete,</i>		
<i>Coloro vdiranno,</i>		

*Io Voglio vdire, I vwill heare.
Tu Voi vdire, thou vwill heare, &c.*

Th'imperatiue mode : Present tense.

*Odī tu : heare thou.
Oda colui, let hym heare.
Non Vdire, heare not thou.
Vdīamo nōi, let vs heare.*

*Vdīte voi, heare you.
Odano coloro, let them heare,*

Th' optatiue mode : Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

<i>Io Oda,</i>	<i>I God grāut that</i>	<i>thou he vvee you they</i>
<i>Tu Oda,</i>		
<i>Colui Oda,</i>		
<i>Noi Odīamo,</i>		
<i>Voi Odīate,</i>		
<i>Coloro Odano,</i>		

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

<i>Io Vdīssi,</i>	<i>I I vvolde to god that</i>	<i>thou he vvee you they</i>
<i>Tu vdīssi,</i>		
<i>Colui vdīsse,</i>		
<i>Noi vdīssimo.</i>		
<i>Voi vdīste,</i>		
<i>Coloro vdīsero,</i>		

F ij.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

		I	thou	
Sin.	<i>Io Habbia vduto,</i>	God	he	haue
	<i>Tu habbia vduto,</i>	graūt	vvee	heard.
	<i>Coli i habbia vduto,</i>	that	you	
Plu.	<i>Noi habbiamo vduto,</i>		they	
	<i>Voi habbiate vduto,</i>			
	<i>Coloro habbiano vduto,</i>			

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

		I	thou	
Sin.	<i>Io Hauessi vduto,</i>	I wolde	he	had
	<i>Tu hauessi vduto,</i>	to God	vvee	heard
	<i>Coli hauesse vduto,</i>	that	you	
Plu.	<i>Noi Hauessimo vduto,</i>		they	
	<i>Voi haueste vduto,</i>			
	<i>Coloro hauessero vduto,</i>			

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

		I	thou	
Sin.	<i>Io Oda da qua innazi,</i>	God	he	
	<i>Tu Odi da qua innazi</i>	graūt	vvee	heare
	<i>Coli Oda da qua innanzi,</i>	that	you	her- after.
Plu.	<i>Noi Vdiamo da qua innanzi,</i>		they	
	<i>Voi Vdiate da qua innanzi,</i>			
	<i>Coloro Odano da qua innanzi,</i>			

The

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che, &c.

		I	thou	
Sing.	<i>Io Oda,</i>	for	he	
	<i>Tu Oda,</i>	asmuche	vvec	heare.
	<i>Coli Oda,</i>	as	you	
Plur.	<i>Noi Vdiamo,</i>		they	
	<i>Voi Vdiate,</i>			
	<i>Coloro Odano,</i>			

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che, &c.

		I	thou	
Sin.	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	Although	he	harde or
	<i>Tu vdisse,</i>		vvec	didheare
	<i>Coli vdisse,</i>		you	
Plur.	<i>Noi Vdissimo,</i>		they	
	<i>Voi vdiste,</i>			
	<i>Coloro vdissero</i>			

Othervvise, Se.

		I	thou	
Sing.	<i>Io Vdirei, and vdiria,</i>	if	he	
	<i>Tu vdirecti,</i>		vvec	sholde
	<i>Coli vdirèbbe, and</i>		you	heare.
	<i>vdiria,</i>		thay	
Plur.	<i>Noi vdirèmmo,</i>			
	<i>Voi vdirecte,</i>			
	<i>Coloro vdirèbbono, &</i>			
	<i>vdiriano.</i>			

F iiij.

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sing.	<i>Io Habbia vdito,</i> <i>Tu habbia vdito,</i> <i>Colui habbia vdito,</i> <i>Noi habbiamo vdito,</i>	vvhē	I thou he vvee	haue heard.
Plur.	<i>Voi habbiate vdito,</i> <i>Coloro habbiano vdito,</i>		you they	

Othervvise, Che.

Sing.	<i>Io Haucrei and Ha-</i> <i>ueria vdito,</i> <i>Tu hauerestivdito,</i> <i>Colui hauerebbe and</i> <i>baueria vdito,</i> <i>Noi Hauerēmo vdito,</i>	that	I thou he vvee	shold hauc heard
Plur.	<i>Voi hauereste vdito,</i> <i>Coloro hauerebbono</i> <i>& haueriano vdito,</i>		you they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauessi vdito,</i> <i>Tu hauessi vdito,</i> <i>Colui hauesse vdito,</i> <i>Noi Hauessimo vdito,</i>	Since that	I thou he vvee	had heard.
Plur.	<i>Voi haueste vdito,</i> <i>Coloro hauessero vdito,</i>		you they	

Future

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing.	<i>Io hauerò Vdito,</i> <i>Tu hauerà vdito,</i> <i>Colui hauerà vdito,</i> <i>Noi hauerèmo vdito,</i>	vvhē	I thou he vvee	shall haue heard.
Plur.	<i>Voi hauerete vdito,</i> <i>Coloro haueranno vdito,</i>		you they	

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Vdire, to heare.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere vdito, to haue heard.

Future tense.

<i>Douere vdire</i>	{ To be to heare, or to heare
<i>Hauere ad vdire</i>	
<i>Essere per vdire</i>	sherafter.

Participles	{ <i>Vdiente</i> , hearing: <i>vditi</i> heard.

Present tense.

Odendo, Hearing.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo vdito, Hauing heard.

Future tense.

<i>Douendo Vdire</i>	{ Being or ha-
<i>Essendo per vdire</i>	
<i>Hauendo ad vdire</i>	

F iiiij.

And bycause th' Italian tonge dothe lacke a Verbe passiuē: & cannot expresse the passiuē voice, wwithout the helpe of this verbe *Sono*: therfore vvee must first declyne this verbe before vvee can proceede to th' other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Io Sono: I am.
 Sing. *Tu Sei*: thou arte.
Colui E: he is.
Noi Siamo: vvee are or be.
 Plur. *Voi Siete*: you are or be.
Coloro Sono: they are or be.

Preter imperfectense.

Io Era, I vvas,
 Sing. *Tu Eri*, thou vvaſt.
Colui Era, he vvas.
Noi Eravamo and *Eramo*, vvee vvere,
 Plur. *Voi Eravate*, you vvere.
Coloro Erano, they vvec.

Preterperfectense.

Io Fui, and *Sono stato*,
 Sing. *Tu Fosti*, and *Sei stato*,
Colui Fu, and *E stato*,
Noi Fummo, & *Siamo stati*,
 Plur. *Voi Foste*, and *Sete stati*,
Coloro Furono, *Furo*, *Furo*,
 and *Sono stati*.

Preter-

Preterpluperfectense.

Io Era stato,
 Sing. *Tu Eri stato*,
Colui Era stato,
Noi Eravamo stato,
 Plur. *Voi Eravate stato*,
Coloro Erano stato,

I	thou	he	vvee	had ben.	
					you

Future tense.

Io Sarò, and *Fui*,
 Sing. *Tu Sarai*,
Colui Sarà, *Fia*, and *Fié*,
Noi Saremo,
 Plur. *Voi Sarrete*,
Coloro Saranno, & *Fiano*,

I	thou	he	vvee	shal be.	
					you

Th' imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Sij, *Sia*, and *Siè tu*, Be thou.
 Singul. *Sia*, and *Siè colui*, Let hym be.
Siamo noi, Let vs be.
 Plur. *Siate voi*, Be you.
Siano coloro, Let them be.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia, *Diò voglia*, *ô Dio che*, *ô che*.

Io Sia,
 Sing. *Tu Sij*, *Sia*, and *sie*,
Colui Sia,
Noi Siamo,
 Plur. *Voi Siate*,
Coloro Sieno, & *Sieno*,

I	thou	he	vvee	be.	
					that

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse, Dio volesse,
ô Dio che, ô che,

Sin. { Io Fóssi, & Fússi,
Tu Fossi, & Fussi,
Colùnfosse, & fusse } I
VVolde thou
to God he
that vvee vvere.
Plu. { Noi Fossimo, and
fussimo,
Voi foste, & fuste,
Colorofossero, and
fussero. } you they

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin. { Io Sia stato,
Tu Sij stato,
Colui Sia stato,
Noi Siamo stati, } I
God thou haue ben.
Plu. { Voi Siate stati,
Coloro Siano stati, } he
that vvee you they

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin. { Io Fóssi stato,
Tu Fossi stato,
Colùnfosse stato,
Noi Fossimo stato, } I
I vvold thou had
to God he ben.
Plu. { Voi Fóste stato,
Coloro Fossero stato, } that vvee you they

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin. { Io Sia da qua innanzi,
Tu Sij da qua innanzi,
Colui Sia da qua innanzi } I
Colui Sia da qua innanzi,
Noi Siamo da qua in-
nanzi, God thou
that vvee be
you they her-
after.

Plu. { Voi Siate da qua innanzi,
Coloro Siano da qua
innanzi, }

The subiunctive mode : Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing. { Io Sia,
Tu Sij,
Colui Sia, } I am.
Colui Sia,
Noi Siamo, for thou art.
Plur. { Voi Siate,
Coloro Siano, he is.
asimuche vvee arc.
as you are.
they are.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegnache.

Sing. { Io Fússi,
Tu Fussi,
Colui Fússe, } I
Colui Fússe,
Noi Fussimo, thou
he vvee vvere.
Plur. { Voi Fúste,
Colorofussero } you they

Othervvise, Se.

Sing.	<i>Io Sarci and Saria,</i> <i>Tu Saresti,</i> <i>Colui Sarebbe, and</i> <i>Saria,</i>	if	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>vvee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>sholde</i> <i>be.</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Saremmo,</i> <i>Voi Sareste,</i> <i>Coloro Sarebbono, &</i> <i>sariano,</i>			

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia stato,</i> <i>Tu Si stato,</i> <i>Colui Sia stato,</i>	<i>vwhen</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>vvee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>haue bc.</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Siamo stati,</i> <i>Voi Siate stati,</i> <i>Coloro Siano stati,</i>			

Othervvysc, Che.

Sing.	<i>Io Sarci, & Saria stato</i> <i>Tu Saresti stato,</i> <i>Colui Sarebbe & Sa-</i> <i>ria stato,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>vvee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>sholde</i> <i>haue</i> <i>ben.</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Saremmo stati,</i> <i>Voi Sareste stati,</i> <i>Coloro sarebbono and</i> <i>sariano stati,</i>			

Preter-

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Sing.	<i>Io Fussi stato,</i> <i>Tu Fussi stato,</i> <i>Colui Fuisse stato,</i>	<i>Since</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>vvee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>had ben.</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Frassimo stati,</i> <i>Voi Faste stati,</i> <i>Colorofussero stati,</i>			

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing.	<i>Io Saro stato,</i> <i>Tu sarai stato,</i> <i>Colui sara stato,</i>	<i>vwhen</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>vvee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>I shall haue ben.</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Saremo stati,</i> <i>Voi sarete stati,</i> <i>Coloro saranno stati,</i>			

Th'infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Essere, to be.

Preter perfectense.

Essere stato, to haue ben.

Future tense.

Dover' Essere, To be to be, or to haue to be.
Hauére ad Essere,Participles *Stato, stata: and futo, futa, ben.*
Stati, state: and futi, fute, ben.

Present tense.

Essendo, Being.

Preterperfectense.

Gerundes *Essendo stato, stata, stati, state:* Hauing ben.

Future tense.

Douendo essere { Being, or hauing
Hauendo ad essere { to be.
Essendo per essere

The declining of a Verbe passiuē of the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode : Present tense.

Sing. *Io Sono amato*, I am loued.
Tu Sei amato, thou art loued.
Colui E amato: *si àma, amasi*, he is loued.
Plur. *Noi Siamo amati*, vvee are loued.
Voi Sete amati, you are loued.
Coloro Sono amati: *si àmano, àmonosi*, and *àmansi*, they are loued.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing. *Io Era amato*, *I*
Tu Eri amato, *thou* vvas loued.
Colui Era amato: *si he amàna, amanaſi*.

Plur.

Plur. *Noi Eravamo amati*, vvee
Voi Eravate amati, *you* vvere loued.
Coloro Erano amati, *they* *si amànavano, amànanosi, and amànansi*.

Preterperfectense.

<i>Io Sono stato, & Fui amato</i> ,	<i>I</i>
<i>Tu Sei stato, & Fosti amato</i> ,	
<i>Colui È stato, and Fu amato</i> :	<i>he</i>
<i>si amò, amossi</i> .	
<i>Noi Siamo stati, and Fummo amati</i> ,	<i>vvee</i>
<i>Voi Siete stati, & Foste amati</i>	
<i>Coloro Sono stati and Furono amati</i> : <i>si amàrono, Amaron, amaro, amar, & amaronosi, amaronsi, amarosi, amarsi</i> ,	<i>they</i>

Preterpluperfectense.

<i>Io Era stato amato</i> ,	<i>I</i>
<i>Tu Eri stato amato</i> ,	
<i>Colui Era stato amato</i> ,	<i>he</i>
<i>Noi eravamo stati amati</i> ,	
<i>Voi eravate stati amati</i> ,	<i>vvee</i>
<i>Coloro érano stati amati</i> ,	
	<i>they</i>

Future tense.

<i>Io Sarò amato</i> ,	<i>I</i>
<i>Tu Sarai amato</i> ,	
<i>Colui Sara amato</i> : <i>si amerà, amerassi</i> .	<i>shalbe loued.</i>

Plur. *Noi Sarèmo amati,* vvec
Voi sarete amati, you shal be
Coloro saranno amati: si Ameranno, ameranno, and ameransi. they loued.

Th' Imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. *Sij amato tu,* Be thou loued.
Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi, Let hym be loued.
Siàmo amati noi, Let vs be loued.
 Plur. *Siate amati voi,* be you loued.
Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, and aminsi, let them be loued.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing. *Io Sia amato,* I
Tu sij amato, thou
Colui sia amato, si à mi, amisi, he
 Plur. *Noi Siàmo amati,* be
Voi siate amati, loued.
Coloro siano amati, si amino, aminosi, and aminsi, they

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Singul.

97 OF VERBES.
 Sin. *Io Fossi amato,* I
Tu fossi amato, thou
Colui fosse amato, si amasse, amassesi, he
 Plur. *Noi Fossumo amati,* vvere loued.
Voi foste amati, you
Coloro fossero amati, si amassero, amasserosi, they

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin. *Io Sia stato amato,* I
Tu Sij stato amato, thou
Colui Sia stato amato, he
 Plur. *Noi Siàmo stati amati,* haue ben loued.
Voi Siate stati amati, you
Coloro siano stati amati, they

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin. *Io Fossi stato amato,* I
Tu fossi stato amato, thou
Colui fosse stato amato, he
 Plur. *Noi Fossumo stati amati,* had ben loued.
Voi foste stati amati, you
Coloro fossero stati amati, they

G

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia amato da qua innanzi,</i>	I	be	
	<i>Tu sy amato da qua innanzi,</i>	thou	loued	
	<i>colui sia amato da qua innanzi,</i>	God graūt that	her- after.	
Plur.	<i>Noi Siamo amati da qua innanzi,</i>	he		
	<i>Voi siate amati da qua innanzi,</i>	vvee		
	<i>Coloro siano amati da qua innanzi.</i>	you		
		they		

The Subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Sia amato, For as muche as I am loued.
Tu sy amato, For as muche as thou art loued, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfectense.

Anegnache.

Io Fossi amato, Although I were loued.
Tu Fossi amato, Although thou were loued, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Other-

Otherwvise, Se.

Sing.	<i>Io Sarei & saria amato</i>	I	If
	<i>Tu saresti amato,</i>	thou	I shold be
	<i>Colui sarebbe & sari.</i>	he	I loued.
Plur.	<i>amato: si amerèbbe, amerebbesi, si ameria, ameriasi.</i>		
	<i>Noi Seremmo amati,</i>	vvee	
	<i>Voi sareste amati,</i>	you	If you shold be
	<i>Coloro Sarebbono and</i>	they	I they loued.
	<i>sariano amati: si amerèbbono, amerebbonosi, ame-</i>		
	<i>rebbonsi, si ameriano, amerianosi, &c ameriansi.</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Sia stato amato: For as muche as I haue ben loued.
Tu Sy stato amato: For as muche as thou hast ben loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwvise, Se.

Sing.	<i>Io Sarei, and saria stato</i>	I	If
	<i>amato,</i>	thou	I shold haue bē
	<i>Tu saresti stato amato,</i>	he	haue loued.
Plur.	<i>Colui sarebbe, and saria</i>		
	<i>stato amato,</i>	vvee	
	<i>Noi Sarēmo stati amati,</i>	you	
	<i>Voi sareste stati amati,</i>	they	
	<i>Coloro sarebbono, and</i>		
	<i>sariano stati amati,</i>		

G ij.

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che. pos + h.

*{ Io Fossi stato amato, Since I had ben loued,
 Tu fossi stato amato, Since thou haddest ben
 loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.*

Future tense.

Quando.

<i>Si.</i> <i>Io Sarò stato amato,</i> <i>Tu Saràt stato amato,</i> <i>Colui Sarà stato amato,</i> <i>Noi Sarémo stati amati,</i> <i>Pl.</i> <i>Voi Sarete stati amati,</i> <i>Coloro Saranno stati amati</i>	<i>whē</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>vvee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>shall</i> <i>haue</i> <i>ben</i> <i>loued.</i>
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Th' Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Essere amato, or Amarsi, to be loued.

Preterperfectense.

*Essere stato amato, or Essersi amato, to haue
 ben loued.*

Future tense.

*Douere éssere amato, Douersi amare, Douere
 mārsi,**Hauere ad éssere amato, Hauere ad amarsi, hanersi
 ad amare,**Essere per amarsi, Essersi per amare, to be, to be
 loued: to haue to be loued.*

Parti-

Participles *{ Amato, loued. Amati, loued.
 Amata, loued. Amate, loued.*

Present tense.

Essēdo amato: & Amādosī: Being loued.

Preterperfectense.

Essēdo stāto amato: Hauing ben loued.

Future tense.

*Effendo per effere amato: Effēndo si per
 amare: and Effendo per amarsi,
 Douendo effere amato, Douendosī ama-
 re, and Douendo amārsi,
 Hauēndo ad éssere amato, Hauēdosī ad
 amare, and Hauendo ad amarisi:
 Being to be loued.*

And bycause this Verbe *Ho* (I haue) cometh
 often in vse: as may be seene in the declining of
 the former Verbes: Therfore I haue thought good
 not t'omit the declining of it.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. *{ Io Ho, and Hāggio poeticall: I haue.
 Tu Hāi: thou haste.
 Colui Ha, and Hāne poeticall: he hathc.
 Noi Habbiamo: vvee haue.*

Plur. *{ Voi hanēte: you haue.
 Coloro hanno: they haue.*

G iii.

Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	<i>Io Hauéna, and Hauéa,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee you they</i>	<i>had.</i>
	<i>Tu hauéni,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauéna and hauéa,</i>		
	<i>Noi Hauénamo,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi hauenáte,</i>	<i>had.</i>	
	<i>Coloro hauénano, and haueano,</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hébbi, and Ho hauuto,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee you they</i>	<i>hauc had.</i>
	<i>Tu hauésti, and hái hauuto,</i>		
	<i>Colui hébbo, and ha hauuto,</i>		
	<i>Noi Hauemmo, and habbia- mo hauuto,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi hauesté, & hauete hauuto</i>	<i>you they</i>	<i>hauc had.</i>
	<i>Coloro hébbero, and hanno hauuto,</i>		

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauéna hauuto,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee you they</i>	<i>had.</i>
	<i>Tu hauéni hauuto,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauena hauuto,</i>		
	<i>Noi Hauenamo hauuto,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi hauenáte hauuto,</i>	<i>you they</i>	<i>had.</i>
	<i>Coloro hauenano hauuto,</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerò, haurò, and Harrò,</i>	<i>I thou he vvee you they</i>	<i>shall haue.</i>
	<i>Tu hauerài, haurài, and harrài,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauerà, haurà, & harrà,</i>		

Plur.

Plur.	<i>Noi Hauerémo, haurémo, &</i>	<i>vvec harrémo,</i>	<i>shall haue.</i>
	<i>Voi haueréte, hauréte, and</i>		
	<i>Colore hauerànno, haurano,</i>	<i>they and harrànno,</i>	

Th' Imperatiue mode : Present tense.

Sing.	<i>Hàbbia tu, haue thou,</i>	<i>I thou he vvec you they</i>	<i>Haue</i>
	<i>Hàbbia colui, let hym haue.</i>		
	<i>Habbiámo noi, let vs haue.</i>		
Plur.	<i>Habbiáte voi, haue you.</i>	<i>you they</i>	
	<i>Hàbbiano coloro, let them haue.</i>		

The Optatiue mode : Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Habbia,</i>	<i>I thou he vvec you they</i>	<i>haue.</i>
	<i>Tu habbia,</i>		
	<i>Colui habbia,</i>		
	<i>Noi Habbiamo,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi habbiate,</i>	<i>you they</i>	
	<i>Coloro habbiano,</i>		

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauessi,</i>	<i>I thou he vvec you they</i>	<i>had.</i>
	<i>Tu hauessi,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauesse,</i>		
	<i>Noi Hauessimo,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi haueste,</i>	<i>you they</i>	
	<i>Coloro hauessero,</i>		

G. iiiij.

Preterperfectense.

fjus, et fia lat. O Dio Voglia che, &c.

	Io Habbia haunto	I	thou	haue
Sin.	Tu habbia haunto,	God	he	
	Colui habbia haunto,	graunt	vvec	had.
Plu.	Noi Habbiamo haunto,	that	you	
	Voi habbiate haunto,		they	
	Coloro habbiano haunto			

Preterpluperfectense.

Imprefet. et part. f. O Dio volesse che, &c.

	Io Hauessi haunto,	I	thou	had
Sin.	Tu hauessi haunto,	I	thou	
	Colui hauesse haunto,	volde	he	had
	Noi Hauessimo haunto,	to God	vvec	
Plu.	Voi hauessic haunto,	that	you	
	Coloro hauessero haunto		they	

Future tense.

da innanzi. O Dio voglia che, &c.

	Io Habbia da qua innanzi	I	thou	haue
Sin.	Tu habbia da qua innanzi	he		
	Colui habbia da qua innanzi,	God	vvec	her- after.
	Noi Habbiamo da qua innanzi,	graunt		
Plu.	Voi habbiate da qua innanzi,	that	you	
	Coloro habbiano da qua innanzi,		they	

The

The Subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

~~Io Habbia, Forasmuche as I haue.~~

~~Tu habbia, Forasmuche as thou hast, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.~~

Preter imperfectense.

Auegna che.

~~Io Hauessi, Although I had.~~

~~Tu hauessi, Although thou haddeſt, &c. as in th' Optatiue mode.~~

Otherwvise, Se.

	Io Hauerēi, haurēi, & har- réi: Haueria, hauria, and barria,	I	shold
Sin.	Tu haucresti, haureſti, and harreſti,	If thou	haue.
	Colui haucrébbe haurebbe,	he	
	and harrebbbe: Haueria, hauria, and barria,		
Plu.	Noi Hauerēmmo, haurēm- mo, and barrémmo,	vvec	
	Voi haucreſte, haureſte, and harreſte,	If you	shold
	Coloro hauerēbbono, hau- rēbbono, and harrebbono: Haueriano, hauriano, and harriano.	they	haue.

Preter perfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

{ *Io Habbia hanuto*: For as muche as I haue had.
 { *Tu habbia huuto*: For as muche as thou hast had,
 &c, as in the Optatiue mode.

In hys fyrst, en Se; / Other vvyse, O Che.

*Io Hanerèi, and Haueria
hanuto.*

Si. { *Tu hanerèsti hanuto*,
 Colui hanerebbe and ha-
 ueria hanuto,
 ô that { I thou he shold
 PL { *Noi Hauerèmno hanuto*,
Noi hanerèste hanuto,
 Coloro hanerèbbono, and
 haneriano hanuto,
 vvee you they haue had.

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

{ *Io Hanessi hanuto*: Since I had had.
 { *Tu hanessi hanuto*, Since thou haddest had, &c, as
 in the Optatiue mode:

Future tense.

*future indicatiue
en l'anticitio.*

Quando.

Si. { *Io Hauerò hanuto*,
Tu haueràs hanuto,
 Colui hanera haunto,
 Noi Hauerèmo hanuto,
 Plu. { *Noi hanerèste hanuto*,
Coloro hauerāno hanuto,
 vwhen { I thou he shall
 vvee you they haue had.

The

Th'Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Hauere, to haue.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere hanuto, to haue had.

Future tense.

Douere hauere, To be to haue.

Participles { *Hauente*, hauing. *Hanuto, ta*, hadde.
Hauenti, hauing. *Hanuti, te*, had.

Present tense.

Hauendo, hauing.

Preterperfectense.

Gerüdes { *Hauendo hanuto*, hauing had.

Future tense.

Douendo hauere { Hauing, or being
Hauendo ad hauere { to haue.
Essendo per hauere

The declining of the Verbe

Andare: To go. + *Andare*

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Io Ve, and Vádo, I go.

Sing. { *Tu vai*: thou goest.
Colui va, he goeth.

Sing. *Noi Andiamo*, vvec go.
 Plur. *Voi andate*, you go.
Coloro vanno, they go.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Andàua,</i>	I	thou	vvent or did
	<i>Tu andàui,</i>	he	vvce	
	<i>Colui andàua,</i>			
Plur.	<i>Noi Andauamo,</i>	vvce	go.	
	<i>Voi andauate,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro andauanno,</i>	they		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Andài</i> , and <i>Sono andato</i> ,	I	thou	haue
	<i>Tu andàsti</i> , and <i>Sèi andato</i> ,	he	vvce	
	<i>Colui andò</i> , and <i>E andato</i> ,			
Plur.	<i>Noi Andàmmo</i> , & <i>Siamo andati</i> ,	vvce	gon.	
	<i>Voi andàste</i> , and <i>Séte andati</i> ,	you		
	<i>Coloro andàrono</i> , & <i>Sono andati</i> ,	they		

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Era andato</i> ,	I	thou	had gone, or
	<i>Tu Eri andato</i> ,	he	vvce	
	<i>Colui Era andato</i> ,			
Plur.	<i>Noi Eravamo andati</i> ,	vvce	vvwas gone.	
	<i>Voi eranate andati</i> ,	you		
	<i>Coloro érano andati</i> ,	they		

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Anderò</i> , and <i>Andrò</i> ,	I	thou	shall go.
	<i>Tu anderài</i> , and <i>andrài</i> ,	he	vvce	
	<i>Colui anderà</i> , and <i>andrà</i> ,			

Plur.

Plu. *Noi Anderemo*, & *andrémo*, vvec
Voi anderéte, and *andréte*, *you* shall go.
Coloro anderáno, & *andráno* *they*

Th'imperatiue mode : Present tensc.

Sing. *Vatu*, go thou.
Vàda, and *vàdi colui*, let hym go.
Andiamò noi, let vs go.
 Plur. *Andàte voi*, go you.
Vàdano, and *vadino coloro*, let them go.

The Optatiue mode : Present tensc.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Vada</i> , and <i>vadi</i> ,	I	thou	go.
	<i>Tu vàda</i> , and <i>vadi</i> ,	he	vvce	
	<i>Colui vàda</i> , and <i>vàdi</i> ,			
Plur.	<i>Noi Andiamò</i> ,	that		
	<i>Voi andiate</i> ,	you		
	<i>Coloro vàdano</i> , & <i>vadino</i>	they		

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Andàssi</i> ,	I	thou	vvent,
	<i>Tu andàssi</i> ,	he	vvce	
	<i>Colui andàsse</i> ,			
Plur.	<i>Noi Andàssimo</i> ,	that		
	<i>Voi andàste</i> ,	you	or did	
	<i>Coloro andàssero</i> ,	they	go.	

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia andáto,</i> <i>Tu Si andato,</i> <i>Colui Sia andato,</i>	I thou God	he vhee	haue gone.
Plur.	<i>Noi Siàmo andati,</i> <i>Voi Siate andati,</i> <i>Coloro Siano andati,</i>	graüt that	vhee you they	gone.

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio Volessé che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Fóssi andato,</i> <i>Tu fóssi andato,</i> <i>Colui fosse andato,</i>	I thou I wolde	he vhee	had gone.
Plu.	<i>Noi Fossimo andati,</i> <i>Voi foste andati,</i> <i>Coloro fossero andati,</i>	to God that	vhee you they	gone.

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Váda da qua innanzi,</i> <i>Tu vada da qua innazi,</i> <i>Colui vada da qua in-</i>	I thou he	vvce	go
Plu.	<i>Noi Andiamo da qua in-</i> <i>Voi Andiate da qua in-</i> <i>Coloro vadano da qua</i>	God graüt that	vhee you they	her- after.

The

The Subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sin.	<i>Io Vada & Vadi,</i> <i>Tu vada & vadi,</i> <i>Colui vada & vadi</i>	I thou he	for asmuche	go.
Plu.	<i>Noi Andiamo,</i> <i>Voi Andiate,</i> <i>Coloro vadano,</i>		as	

Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che.**Io Andassi, Although I went or did go.**Tu andassi, Although thou wentest, or didest go, &c. as in the Optative mode.*

Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	<i>Io Anderéi, Andréi, Ande-</i> <i>ria, and Andria,</i> <i>Tu anderèsti, & Andresii,</i> <i>Colui anderèbbe, andrebb-</i>	I thou he	hold
Plu.	<i>be, Anderia, & andria.</i> <i>Noi Anderémmo, & An-</i> <i>drémmo,</i> <i>Voi anderestete, & andriste,</i> <i>Coloro anderébbono, an-</i>	If vhee you they	go.

drebbono, andriano, and andriano.

Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Si o Sia andato, Forasmuche sa I haue gone.
Tu Si andato, Forasmuche as thou hast gone, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Che.

Sin.	<i>Io Sarei, & Saria andato</i>	that	I	shold
<i>Tu Saresti andato,</i>	thou		haue	
	<i>Colui Sarebbe, and Sa-</i>	vvee	gone.	
	<i>ria andato,</i>		he	
Plu.	<i>Noi Saremmo andati,</i>	you	they	
	<i>Voi Sareste andati,</i>			
	<i>Coloro Sarebbono, & Sa-</i>			
	<i>riano andati,</i>			

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Si o Fissi andato, Since I had gone.
Tu fossi andato, Since thou haddest gone, &c. as
 in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	<i>Io Sarò andato,</i>	yvhē	I	shalbe
<i>Tu Sarai andato,</i>	thou		he	
	<i>Colui Sarà andato,</i>	vvee	gone.	
	<i>Noi Sarémus andati,</i>			
Plu.	<i>Voi Saréte andati,</i>	you	they	
	<i>Coloro Sarão andati,</i>			

The In-

Th'Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Andare, To go.

Preterperfectense.

Eſſere andato, To be gonue.

Future tense.

*Eſſere per andare,**Donere andare,**Hanere ad andare,*

To be, or to haue to go.

Participles	<i>Andāte, going. Andato, ta: I to ta, gone.</i>
	<i>Andāti, going. Andati, te: Iti, Ite, gone.</i>

Present tense.

Andando, Going.

Preterperfectense.

Eſſendo andato, Being gone.

Gerundes

Future tense.

*Donendo andare,**Eſſendo per andare,**Hanendo andare,*

Being, or hauing

to go.

I do thinke good not to omit certaine wordes
 vsed by Poëtes in the declining in this
 Verbe: As in

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Plu. { *Noi Gimo,* vvee go. *Voi Gite,* you go.

H

Preterimperfectense.

ng.	<i>Io Gina,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu Gini,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Gina,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Ginamo,</i>	vvee	vvent, or did go.	
lur.	<i>Voi Ginate,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro Ginano,</i>	they		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Gij,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu Gisti,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Gijo,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Gimmo,</i>	vvee	haue gonue.	
Plur.	<i>Voi Giſti,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro Girono,</i>	they		

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Giro,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu Girai, or Irai,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Gira,</i>	he	shall go.	
	<i>Noi Giremo,</i>	vvee		
Plur.	<i>Voi Girete, or Irete,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro Giranno,</i>	they		

Th' Imperatiue mode : Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite* or *Ite voi*, Go you.

The Optatiue mode : Preterimperfectense.

O che.

Singul.

Sing.	<i>Io Giffi,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu Giffi,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Giffe,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Gissimo,</i>	vvee	vvent, or	
Plur.	<i>Voi Giste,</i>	o that		
	<i>Coloro Giffero,</i>	you	did go.	
		they		

The Subiunctiue mode : Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Plur. { *Voi Giate*, For asmuche as you go.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Io Giffi, Tu Giffi, &c. as in the Optatiue.

Otherwile, Se.

Sing.	<i>Io Girei,</i>	I		
	<i>Tu Giresti,</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Girebbe,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Giremmo,</i>	vvee	sholde go.	
Plur.	<i>Voi Giſte and Gi-</i>	If		
	<i>reste,</i>	you		

The other tenses are declined vwith these participles *Gito*, and *Ita*: *Gia* and *Iti, te*: (gonne): vwith *Io Sono*; *Io era*; *Io sia*; *Io foffi*; &c. as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

Th' Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Gire and Ire,

To go.

H ij.

Because there is somvhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tēses, I haue thought good to say somthing briefly therof:

Singul. Therfore all Preterperfectenses of th' Indicatiue mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amāi*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantai* of *Canto*: *Parlai* of *Parlo*: *Mangiāi* of *Mangio*: and *Pagāi* of the Verbe *Pago*.

et cetera. There are excepted certaine Verbes vwhich in the Present tense are of one syllable: For *Sto* hath *Stei*, and *Stetti*: *Do* hath *Dēi*, *Détti*, and *Diédi*: *Fo* or *Faccio* hath *Fei*, and *Féci*.

cōjug. All Verbes of the second Cōiugatiō, that haue *C* as it vvere a proper and peculiar letter, *Ho* make their Preterperfectenses in *cquis*: as of *Piaccio Piacqui*: the first person Singular; and *cque*, as *Piacque* of the thirde. So of *Taccio*, *Tacqui*, and *Tacque*: of *Giaccio*, *Giacqui* and *Giacque*.

But such as haue *L*, in the Present tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense, as of *Vaglio*, is made *Valsi*: of *Doglio*, *Dollsi*: But *Voglio* hath in verse *Valsi*, and in prose *Volli*: Hovvbeit, I vvolde more vvillingly vse the former in prose, as (in my iudgement) the least affected.

Againe certaine Verbes *Do* double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Cado*, *Caddi*: vwhich also hath *Cadēi* and *Cadēti*. Againe of *Tēgo* is *Tēnni*: *Rēno*, *Reuui*.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Séppi*, *Ho*, *Hébbi*, *Godo*, *Godēi*,

Godēi, and *Godēti*. *Póssio*, *Potēi*, and *Potētti*. *Véggio* or *Véggio*, *Vidi*. *Pronéggio*, *Pronidi*. *Páio*, *Parui* and *Parſi*.

Further toutching the preterperfectenses of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that vwhose participles do ende in *Vto*, the Preterperfectense do ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*. vherupon the Verbe *Pérdo*, vwhen it hath in the participle *Perduto*, it hath in the Preterperfectense, *Perdēi* and *Perdētti*. *Cómplio*, hath *Compiuto*; *Compici*, and *Compietti*. *Ricéno*, *Ricenuto*; *Ricenuei* and *Ricenétti*. But the Verbe *Concedo*, hath *Conceduto* in prose, and *Concesso* in verse, so that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectense. *Concedēi*, *Concedetti*, and *concessi*. *Mórdo* hath *Morduto* or *Mórso*, in the Participle; & *Mordēi*, *Mordetti*, and *Morsi* in the Preterperfectense. But *Conoscō*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conosciuto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobbi*.

Also Verbes of the same Coniugation, vwhen they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue also in theire Preterimperfectenses a double *S*, as of *Léggio* is *Letto*; and *Leſſi*: of *Scrino* is *Scritto*, and *Scrifſi*: of *Eléggio* is *Eléotto*, and *Eleſſi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the participle *Stréttio*: but in the Preterperfectense *Strinſi*: so are likevvise his compoundes, *Aſtringo* & *Coſtringo*. Hovvbeit, I think that to happen, either, bycause it vvere else to be saide in the Participle *Strinto*, if any vvolde looke for the raison, raither then for the vſe of the tonge: or else, bycause the

H iji.

latin Preterperfectense hath *Strinxii*, from vvhence it semeth that *Strinsi* is deriuued: as of *Pinxi*, *Pinsi*: of *Cinxi*, *Cinsi*: of *Finxi*, *Finsi*: of *Planxi*, *Piansi*: and of *Extinxi*, *Efinsi*.

To conclude, the Verbe *Ardo* hath *Arso* in the Participle, and *Arſi* in the Preterperfectense. *Rido* hath *Rifo*, and *Rifi*. *Toglio* *Tolgo* and *Tolfi*. *Muono* *Moffo*, and *Moffi*. *Offendo* *Offesso*, and *Offesi*. *Spargo* *Sparsò*, and *Sparsi*. *Metto* *Messò*, and *Misi*. *Pongo* *Pòſto*, and *Pòſi*. *Nasco* *Nato*, and *Nacqui*. *Nuoco* *Nocinto*, and *Nocqui*. *Sono* *Suto*, and *Fui*. *Rompo* *Rotto*, and *Ruppi*. *Piono* *Pionuto*, and *Pionui*. *Dizido* *Diniso*, and *Dinisi*. *Vccido* *Vcciso*, and *Vccisi*. *Spendo* *Speso*, and *Spesi*.

Lastly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation haue their Preterperfectenses ending in single *I*, vvhich the accent: as *Vdi*, *Senti*, of the Verbes *Oido* and *Sento*: Hovvbeit many tymes (as in prose) they haue a double *I*: as *Vdij*, *Sentij*. But *Dico* hath *Dissi*. *Offero*, *Offersi*. *Vengo*, *Venni*.

Of vyordes, vvhich commonly are
+ fixed vnto Verbes.

These they are *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, *Ci*, *Ne*, *Vi*: The vvhich, vvhith vwhat elegancy they cleaue vnto Verbes, and vwhat theire significatiōs are, shali clearly appeare by that, vvhich shalbe said of the vse of them.

First, they are comonly set before and after Verbes: as *Mi àma*, *amani*, *Ti àma*, *àmati*, *Si àma*, *amasi*, *Ci àma*, *àmaci*, *Ne àma*, *àmane*, *Vi àma*, *amau*.

Bur

But this ought to be donne vwith iudgement: For it is not alvvayes, nor in euery place vwell sytting. For this manner of speache shalbe lesse affected, *Che ti disse colui?* then *Che disse colui?* vhat hath he said vnto thee? Also vvee shall speake vwith lesse curiositie, to say, *Se tu mi àmi non ti nuoccrà*, then *Se àmimi non noceràti*: If thou loue me it shall not hurte thee. But suche à judgement can hardly be taught, or not at all by preceptes, since it ought to be compared vwith the often reading of Aucthors, and vse of the tonge. And yet this is to be marked, that so ofte as theſe vyordes do followe the verbe, they do depende on the accent, as if they vvere all one vyorde: as *Amami*, *Amati*, *Amasi*, *Amaci*, *Amane*, *Amani*.

Further they do double the consonant, vwhen they are set after Verbes, hauing the accent in the last syllable: as *Amommi*, *Amotti*, *Amoffi*, *Amoccis*, *Amonne*, *Amonni*: of the Preterperfectense *Amò*, he hath loued. And so likevyse *Amerammi*, *Ameràtti*, *Amerassi*, *Ameracci*, *Amerànni*, *Amerànni*: of the Future tense *Amerà*, he shall loue.

Besides, *Mi*, *Ti*, and *Si*, do alvvayes retaine the letter *I*, vvhich they cleaue to a verbe hauing none other vyorde set betvvene them: as by th'examples followving may appeare. But if any other vyorde come betvvene them, they then change *I*, into *E*, vwheroft this is an example: *Me non battesti tu*, thou hast not beaten me. The like dothe happen in comparing of personnes togeather: vwher-

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vpon vvee say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thou hast knowvne me and hym. *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thou seest me, & I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thou hast vvounded me, and hast not toughted hym.

In like sorte they are vsed, vwhen a verbe of the Infinitiu mode doth followv them: For vvec say, *Ragionasi, Me hauer preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue takē a vwife. *corre fama, Me essere inamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speaches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragionasi, che io ho preso moglie*. And *Corre fama che io sono inamorato*.

Lastly, they chaunge *I* into *E*, vwhen the Adverbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono audro come te*, I am not couetous, as thou art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberaall, as I am.

Toutching their signification and the vse of them: it shalbe more plainly shewved by these types followving.

- Me: mi batte*, or *Battèmme*, he hath beaten me.
- To me: Mi diede*, and *Diedemi*, he hath geuen me, or to me.
- Thee: Ti batte*, and *Batteti*: He hath beaten thee.
- To thee: Ti diede, & Diedeti*: He hath geuen thee or to thee.

Si

Hym selfe: Si vccise, and *Vccisi*: He hath kylde hym selfe.

To hym selfe: Si diéde, & Diedesi la morte, He hath geuen hym selfe the death: or to hym selfe.

Vs: Ci percisse, & Percissi, He hath strykē vs.

To vs: Ci diéde, and Diedeci, He hath geuen vs, or to vs.

Here or thether: Ci fu, fucci, He hath ben here.

Ci andò, andocci, He hathe gone thether.

Here is to be remembred how that these a forsaide vwordes are many tymes vsed for ornamēt sake: as *Io mi credo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pensi*. *Egli si crede*, for *Egli crede*. And Boccace doth thus speake: *Natural cosa è di ciascuno, che cinisce*, for *che nasce*.

VS: Ne abbracciò, Abraccionne: He hath imbrased vs.

To vs: Ne diéde, Diédene, He hath geuen to vs.

You: Vipercoisse, Percosseni, He hath striken you.

Vi To you: Vi diéde, Diédenui, He hath geuen to you.

There or thether: Visu, Fuumi, he hath ben there.

Vi Andò, Andouui: He hath gon thether.

These vwordes followyng do linke togeather,
and are many vvayes vtred in speach: & that vwith
no meane elegancy. And therfore hovv that is to
be donne, may easly be perceiued by these types
that followe.

Mi Ti Me to thee: *Io miti raccomando*, and *Racco-*
mandomiti, I do recommende me vnto
thee.

Mi Si Thee to me: *Tu miti raccomandasti*, and *Rac-*
comandasti miti: thou hast recommended
thee vnto me.

Mi Si Me to hym: *Egli mi scelisse*; *Elesse misi per*
grandissimo amico, he hath chosen me
vnto hym for a most great frende.

Hym to me: *Egli misi raccomando*, and
Raccomando misi, he hath Recommenēded
hym vnto me.

Mici Me there or thether: *Mici fermāi*, and *fer-*
māimici due giornī, I haue staied there
tovv dayes: *Mi ci fé andare*, *Fémmicci an-*
dare, he caused me to go thether.

To me here: *Mici diede*, *Diede mici moglie*,
he gaue vnto me here a vvyfe.

Meto you: *Io mini raccomando*, *Raccommān-*
domiui, I recommende me vnto you.

Mivi You to me: *Voi mini raccomandaste*, *Racco-*
mandaste mini, you haue you recommended
vnto me.

Mini

{ Me there or thether: *Min i vesti, vesti mīni*,
he hath apparelled me there.
Mivi { *Min i menò*, *Menò mīni*: he hath brought
me thether.

{ To me there: *Min i comprò*; *Comprommini*,
vngiardino: he hath there bought vnto
me a gardync.

{ Thee to vs: *Dio tici diéde*, *diédetici per Padre*,
God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a fa-
ther.

{ Vs to thee: *Dio tici diéde*, *diedetici per com-*
pagni: God hath geuen vs vnto thee for
compagnions.

Tici { Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi*, *viditici*:
I haue seene thee here.

{ *Io tici menài*, *Menàitici*, I haue brought thee
thereth.

{ To thee here: *Dio tici diéde*, *diedetici moglie*:
God hath here geuen to thee a vvyfe.

Tisi { Thee to hym: *Dio tisi elesse*, *Elesse tisi per fi-*
gliolo: God hath chosen thee to hym for
his childe.

{ Hym to thee: *Egli tisi raccomanda*, *Racco-*
mandasti: He doth recommande hym
vnto thee.

Cisi { Hym to vs: *Egli cisi offérse*, *Offersecisi*: He
hath offred hym selfe vnto vs.

Vs to hym : *Ci si p'resse, Pr'esscisi per compa-*
 gni: He hath taken vs vnto hym for com-
 pagnions.
 Hym here or hether : *Ci si vecise, Vecisecisi:*
 He hath here slaine hym selfe.
Ci si { *Ci si lasciò condurre, Lascioccisi condurre:*
 He hath suffered hym selfe to be brought
 hether.
 Here to hym : *Ci si diéde, Diédecisi la morte:*
 He hath geuen hym selfe here the death.
 Hym to you : *Vi si raccomanda, Raccoman-*
 danisi, he doth recōmēde hym vnto you.
 You to hym : *Vi si eleisse, Eleffeuisi Dio per si-*
 gliuoli: God hath chosen you vnto hym
 for his children.
 Hym there or thether : *Vi si vecise, Vecisecisi.*
 He hath there slayne hym selfe.
Vi si lasciò, Lascionisi condurre. He hath suf-
 fered hym selfe to be brought thether.
 There to hym : *Vi si comprò, Comprouuisi una*
 vigna: He hath there bought to him selfe
 a vine.
 You to vs, or vs to you : *Dio vicidiède, Diè-*
 denici per compagni : God hath geuen
 vs vnto you, or you to vs for compag-
 nions.
 You here : *Vici batterono, Batterounici,* they
 haue beaten you here.

You

You hether : *Vici menarono, Menaronici,*
 they haue brought you hether.
Vici { To you here : *Vici compràste, Compràstenici*
 una casa : You haue bought vnto you
 here a house.

But vwhen these vwordes are ioined vwith *Nc*,
 they do forgo *I* and take *E*, in this sorte: *Mene, tene,*
sene, cene, vene, or a vouel followving *Men'*, *ten'*, *sen'*,
cen', *ven'* vwith an Apostropha. Hovvbeit a con-
 sonant followving, they may be vsed vvholy., or
 abridged, but vwithout the Apostropha. Theire si-
 gnification and vse, as hether to vvee haue donne,
 vvee vwill shewv here followving.

To me of hym, her, them, or therof: *Mene*
 { *parlasti, Parlastimene*: thou hast spoke
 to me, of hym, her, them, or therof.
Mene { Me hence, thence, *Mene scaccio, Scacciom-*
 mene: He hath driuen me,hence,thence.
 { I hence, thence: *Mene vò, Vommene, I go*
 hence,thence.

To thee of hym,her,them, or therof: *To tene*
 { *parlai, Parlaitene*: I haue spoken to thee
 of hym, her, them, or therof.
Tene { Thee hēce,thēce: *Tene scaccio, scacciottene*:
 { He hath driuen thee hence,thence.
 { Thou hence, thence, *Tu tene partisti, Par-*
 tistitene : thou hast departed hence,
 thence.

Se Ne To hym selfe of hym , her, them, or therof:
Sene promise, Promisese gran cose, He
hath promised to him selfe great thinges
of hym, her, them or therof.

He hence, thence : Sene parti, Partissene,
He hath departed hence, thence.

Ve Ne To you of hym , her, them , or therof: *Ei*
vene parlo, Parlònuene : He hath spoken
to you of hym, her, them or therof.

You hence, thence : Voi vene andàste, An-
dastenuene : you haue gon you hence,
thence.

Ce Ne To vs of hym,her, them or therof: *Ei ce ne*
parlo, Parloecene : He hath spoken to vs
of hym, her, them, or therof.

VVee hence , thence : *Noi cene partimmo,*
Partimmocene : vvee haue departed vs
hence, thence.

These wordes are also ioined vwith Articles, as
 herafter may appeare: wher theyre vse and signifi-
 cation is easie to by knowne.

Gli Mi, or Me Gli.

Them to me : *Gli mi, or me gli raccomando : and*
Raccomando gli mi, or Raccomadòmmegli. He hath
recommended them vnto me,

Me to hym : *Gli mi, or me gli raccomandai: and Rac-*
comandaiglimi, or Raccomandaimegli : I haue
me recommended vnto hym.

Gli Ti

Gli Ti or Te gli.

Them to thee : *Gli ti, or Tegli raccomandai, & Rac-*
comandaigliti, or Raccomandaitegli : I haue re-
commended them vnto thee.

Thee to hym : *Gliti, or Tegli raccomandasti, & Rac-*
comandaigestegli, or Raccomadastetegli : thou hast
recommended thee vnto hym.

Gli se, or Se gli.

Them to hym : *Gli si, or Segli fece, and Fecegli,*
or Fece segli amici : He made them frendes vnto
hym, or his frendes.

Hym to hym : *Gli si, or Segli raccomando, and Rac-*
comandogli, or Raccomando segli : He hath hym
recommended vnto hym.

Gli vi, or Vegli.

Them to you : *Gli vi, or Vegli raccomandai, & Rac-*
comandaiglini, or Raccomandauigli : I haue them
recommended vnto you.

You to hym : *Gliui, or Vegli raccomandiste, and*
Raccomandasteglini, or Raccomandastenegli : you
haue you recommended vnto hym.

Them there or thether : *Gliui, or Vegli vidi, and Di-*
diglini, or Vidinegli : I haue seene them there.

Gliui, or Vegli condusi, and Condusiglini, or Condusif-
negli : I haue brought them thether.

Hym there : *Gliui, or Vegli diedi, and Diediglini, or*
Diedinegli il vincere, I haue geuen hym there a
lyning.

Glici, or *Cegli*.

Them to vs: *Glici*, or *Cegli* raccomandasti, & Raccomandastigli, or Raccomandaſticegli: you haue them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to hym: *Glici*, or *Cegli* raccomandammo and Raccomandammogli, or Raccomandammocegli: vvee haue vs commended vnto hym.

Them here, or hether, *Glici*, or *Cegli* vidi, and vidi-gli, or vidicegli: I haue seene them here.

Againe *Glici*, or *Cegli* condusſi, and Condusſigli: or Condusſicegli: I haue brought them hether. To hym here: *Glici*, or *Cegli* diedi, and Diedegli, or Diedecegli moglie: I haue here geuen to hym a vvyfe.

Lo mi, or *Melo*.

Hym to me, *Lo mi*, or *Melo* raccomando, and Raccomandollomi, or Raccomandommelō: He hath hym recommended vnto me.

Lo ti, or *Te lo*.

Hym to thee: *Lo lo ti*, or *Te lo* raccomando, & Raccomandoloti, or Raccomandotelo: I do recomende hym vnto thee.

Lo ſi, or *Se lo*.

Hym to hym: *Lo ſi*, or *Se lo* eleſſe: Eleſſeloi, or Eleſſelō per cōpāgno: He hath chosen hym vnto hym for a compagnion.

Lo vi,*Lo vi*, or *Ve lo*.

Hym to you: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo* raccomandai: and Raccomandailoni, or Raccomandainelo, I haue recommended hym vnto you.

Hym there: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo* vidi, and vidiloni, or viduelo: I haue seene hym there.

Hym thether: *Lo vi*, *Ve lo* menai, Menailoni, or Menainelo: I haue brought hym thether.

Lo ci, or *Ce lo*.

Hym to vs: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo* raccomando, and Raccomandoloci, or Raccomandoccelo: He hath recommended hym vnto vs.

Hym here: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo* vidi, and vidiloci, or vidicelō: I haue seene hym here.

Hym hether: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo* menai, and Menailoci, or Menaiccelo: I haue brought hym hether.

Lo ne, or *Ne lo*.

Hym from vs: *Lo ne*, or *Ne lo* tolſe, and Tolſelone, or Tolſenelo: He hath taken hym from vs.

Hym hence, thence, here avvay: *Lo ne*, *Ne lo* meno, and Menollone, or Menonnelo: He hath brought hym hence, thence, or here avvay.

La mi, or *Me la*.

Herto me: *La mi*, or *Me la* raccomandasti: and Raccomandastilarī, or Raccomandaſtimela: Thou hast recommended her vnto me.

La ti, or Te la.

Her to thee : *La ti, or Te la, raccomandai, and Rac-*
comandàlati, or Raccomandàitela : I haue recō-
mended her vnto thee.

La si, or Se la.

Her to hym : *La si, or Sela prèse, and Prèsela si, or*
Prèsela per moglie : He hath taken her vnto hym
for his vvyfe.

La ci, or Ce la.

Her to vs : *La ci, or Ce la raccomando, and Racco-*
mandòlaci, or Raccomandòccela : He hath recom-
mended her vnto vs.

Her here : *La ci, or Ce la vidi, and Vidilaci, or Vidi-*
cela : I haue seene her here.

Her thether : *La ci, or Ce la menai, and Menailaci,*
or Menacela : I haue brought her thether.

La vi, or Ve la.

Her to you : *La vi, or Vela raccomando, and Rac-*
comandòlavi, or Raccomàndouela : I do recom-
mend her vnto you.

Her there : *La vi, or Ve la vidi : and Vidilavi, or vidiv-*
uela : I haue seene her there.

Her thether : *La vi, or Ve la menai : and Menailavi,*
or Menacuela : I haue brought her thether.

*Nela,**Nela, or Lane.*

Her to vs : *Lane, or Nela raccomando, and Racco-*
mandòllane, or Raccomandònella : He hath re-
commended her vnto vs.

Her hence, thence, here avvaye : *Lane, or Nela*
meno, and Menòllane, or Menònnella : He hath
brought her hence, thence, heravvay.

Le mi, or Me le.

Them to me : *Le mi, or Me le raccomando, & Raco-*
mandòllemi, Raccomandòmmele : He hath re-
commended them vnto me.

Le ti, or Te le.

Them to thee : *Leti, or Te le raccomando : and Raco-*
mandòlleti, or Raccomandòttele : He hath recom-
mended them vnto thee.

Le si, or Se le.

Them to hym : *Le si, or Se le prèse, and Prèslesi, or*
Prèsele per compagnie : He hath taken them vnto
hym for compaignons.

Le ne, or Ne le.

Them to vs : *Le ne, or Ne le raccomando : and Raco-*
mandòllene, or Raccomandònnele : He hath re-
commended them vnto vs.

Them hēce, thēce, heravvay : *Le ne, or Ne le meno : &*
I ii.

Menolene, or Menonnele: He hath brought them hence, thence, heravvay.

Le ci, or Ce le.

Them to vs: *Le ci, or Ce le raccomando:* and *Raccommadoluci, or Raccomandoccele:* He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: *Le ci, or Ce le vidi:* and *vidileci, or vidicale:* I haue seene them here.

Them hether: *Le ci, or Ce le menai, and Menaileci, or Menaicle:* I haue brought them hether.

To her here: *Le ci, or Ce le diedi:* and *Diedelegi, or Diédecele marito:* I haue here geuen to her an husbande.

Le vi, or Vele.

Them to you: *Le vi, or Vele raccomando:* and *Raccommadoueni:* or *Raccommadouele:* I recommende them vnto you.

Them here: *Le vi, or Vele vidi, and vidileui, or vidicale:* I haue seene them here.

Them thether: *Le vi, or Vele menai, and Menaileui, or Menaicle:* I haue brought them thether.

To her there: *Le vi, or Vele diedi, and Diédileui, or Diédecele marito:* I haue there geuen vnto her a husbande.

Hetherto touching these: in the handling vwherof: if vve haue ben somvwhat more long, then

then to some maye seeme neadfull: yet the knowledge therof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tōge: thē at the first sight they vvolde think for. And so I doubt not but you xvill esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tonge.

Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latin Verbes Impersonalles, do vvant both numbers, and personnes, sauing the Singular number & thirde person: and also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of noumes, vwhich either silently, or exprefly are alvvayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of them selues, and are of the active signification: as *Piōne*, it raineth: *Tuōna*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampēggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it vvaxeth vwinter. Hovvbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they vvere personalles, that is vvith a nominatiue case adioined.

There are also certaine, vwhich are deriuued from other Verbes, and are of the passiuue signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama, Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge, Leggesi*, it is redde. *Si Corre, Corresi*, it is runne. *Si Sta, Stassi*, standeth, *Si va, vassi*, it is gone: and not a fevy such like.

Of Participles.

Th' Italian speach hath certaine vwordes, vwhich seeme to be like vnto the latin Participles: as *A-mante*, *Leggente*, *Tenente*, *vbidiente*: Also, *Amato*, *Letto*, *Tenuto*, *vbidito*: Further, *Reuerendo*, *Tremendo*, *Offeruando*, *Orréndo*, and certaine other like. But I do skarsly beleue, that they may of right be called Participles, since vwith Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of those thing vwhich the latin Participles do borowy from Verbes) and as plainely Noumes are vvonte to be vsed.

Ita. For th' Italian tonge doth all together refuse these formes of speach: *Io amo l'amante la virtù*, for *Io amo colui che ama*, &c: Neither yet do vvee say, *Io ho promesso un dono al legente Cicerone*, for *Io ho promesso*, &c. à *colui che legge*, &c. But it is not vnknnone to me, how *Boccace* doth many times vse the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, vwhiche doth somtymes reade his vwritinges, but that is donne very seldome. VVher vpō vwhen vvee say, *Io fui*, or *sono*, or *sarò dolente*: Againe, *Il giorno seguente*: *la vegnente*, or *venente notte*: that is, I haue ben, or am, or shalbe sorrowfull: the daye followving: the night coming: euery body seeth all these to be rather Noumes, then Participles: Neither according to those formes, may the same be draune from all Italians Verbes, but from the latin Verbes it may be donne.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italia
speach

speach the Participle in *RVS*: for vvee do not say for *Amatus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus*, *Letturo*, and such like: But *Dovendo io, tu, colui, noi, voi, coloro amare*, or *Hauendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: I, thou, he, vvee, you, they being abovvt to loue: or hauing to loue herafter: The vwhich gerundes are in vse vwith the Italians. Also vvee do expresse *Lectur*, in this sorte, *Io il quale Leggero*, *Tu il quale Leggerai*, *Colui il quale Leggera*, *Noi i quali Leggeremo*, *Voi i quali Leggerete*, *Coloro i quali Leggeranno*.

Th' Italian speach doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiu signification: as from *Amatus* it reteineth *Amato*, from *Letus*, *Letto*, and so of others. But *Amato*, vwill not signify the Preterperfectense, vwithout you adde *Stato*: as *Io sono stato amato*, *Tu sei stato amato*, &c. Because if I shall say, *Io sono amato*: *Tu sei amato*, there is none but seeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Hovvbeit vvee say, *Postomi*, or *Messomi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: vwhich is as much as if thou saidest *Hauendomi* (the vwhich gerund is of the Present tense) *Posto*, or *Messo l'arme*, &c. But no bodie speaketh rightly *Gli amati dame*, *son dotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but vvee are to say *Quelli, che io amo, son dotti*, and *Io amo quelli, che sono amati da i buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speach rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

Toutching the participle passiue, and of the Future tense, although wee haue theses vwordes *Ricuerendo*, *Onorando*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future. For *Ricuerendo* is not he saide to be and *Osservando*, vvhorne wee ought somtymes to reuerence and to vvaite vpon, but vvhorne wee do novve reuerence and vwayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amarante* (vvhich is of the singular number, and of either gender) hath in the plurall number *Amaranti*, *Amarato*, *Amati*, *Amata*, *Amate*, *Onorando*, *Onorandi*, *Onoranda*, *Onorande*.

By these thinges that wee haue geuen out herof before, vwhen wee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seeme vvhich are Gerundes vwith the Italians, and vwhat theire vse is: wee say, *Leggendo diuento dotto*: by reading I become learned: beholde a gerude of the Present tense. Againe, *hauendo leito ho imparato*, hauing read, I haue learned: beholde a gerund of the Preterperfectense. Further, *Douendo leggere*, *Hauendo à leggere*, *Esson-do per leggere*, *apro il libro*: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Now for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples toutching the verbe passiue, since it semeth of no necessarie (after these, that are disperpledye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I vwill remember, that the Italian tonge hath this more then the latin,

latin, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenses, but th'other doth. To conclude, it is also to be obserued, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tense, are expressed by the Latin Particles of the same tense, asvvell of the actiue, as passiue signification.

O. Of Aduerbes. 55.

VVhose significations I vwill only shewv here: for the rest they are either thesame or little differing from the latin.

Of place	<i>Qui</i> ,	Here, or hether.
	<i>Qua</i> ,	
	<i>Ci</i> ,	Here avvay.
	<i>Per qui</i> ,	
	<i>Per qua</i> ,	Hens.
	<i>Di qui</i> ,	
	<i>Di qua</i> ,	vp here, or hether.
	<i>Quagiu</i> ,	
	<i>Qua si</i> ,	dounre here, or hether.
	<i>Di qua e dila</i> ,	
	<i>Vi</i> ,	here & there, hens & thes.
	<i>Iui</i> ,	
	<i>Quini</i> ,	There, or thether.
	<i>La</i> ,	
	<i>dila</i> ,	thens.
	<i>Per la</i> ,	
	<i>La si</i> ,	there avvay.
	<i>La giu</i> ,	
	<i>dounre there</i> ,	or thether.
	<i>La gini</i> ,	

OF ADVERBES.

Lae qui, there and here.
Cola, thether.
Per colo, that vway, or there aboue.
Li, in verse, there or thether.
Di li, thens.
Per li, that vwaye.
Li su, vp there, or thether.
Li qui, dounce there, or thether.
Costa, There vwhere thou art, in that
Costi, place. Thether.
Costi qui, dounce thether.
Costi su, vp thether.
Costa su, vp there, or thether.
Costa qui, dovvne there, or thether.
Per Costa, that vway.
Di costa, thence.
Oue,
Done, } vwhere, vwhether.
U, poeticall
Onde, } from vvhence.
Donde, }
Altrone, else vvere, othervwhere.
Altronde, from some other place.
La oue, } There vwhere, vwheras.
La done, }
La onde, } vwherpon.
Quinci, } from hence.
Di quinci, }
Indi, } from thence.
Quindi, }

Di quindi,

Of Place

Of place

OF ADVERBES.

Di quindi, } from thence.
Di quini, }
Costinci, from thence, vwhere thou art.
Dattorno, }
Dintorno, } Aboute.
In giro,
Ouunque, }
Douunque, } vwhere so euer.
Oueche, }
Quantunque, } Although,
Quantunque volte, } as often tymes.
Dentro, } vvith in.
Entro, }
Fuori, }
Di fuori, } vvithout.
Fuora, }
Fuore, }
Su, vp, or vpon.
Suso, vpvarde.
Giu, dounce.
Giuso, dounevvardes.
Da lungi, } in verse }
Da lunge, }
Di lungi, } in prose } A farre of.
Diluntano, }
Sopra, } Aboue.
Di sopra, }
Sotto, } Vnder.
Di sotto, }

<i>Oggi</i> ,	To daye.
<i>Oggidi</i> ,	
<i>Hoggimai</i> ,	Novv adayes.
<i>Hora mai</i> ,	
<i>Hormai</i> ,	Already, or more thē tyme
<i>Homai</i> ,	
<i>Ora, or Hora</i> ,	
<i>Teste</i> ,	Novv.
<i>Adesso</i> ,	
<i>Di presente</i> ,	presently : novv.
<i>Ieri, or Hieri</i> ,	yesterdaye.
<i>Dimeriggio</i> ,	noonetyde, middaye.
<i>Stamane</i> ,	this morning. <i>questa man.</i>
<i>Dimattina</i> ,	in the morning.
<i>Sta sera</i> ,	this euening.
<i>Dinotte</i> ,	by night.
<i>Digiorno</i> ,	by daye.
<i>Domani</i> ,	to morrowe.
<i>Domattina</i> ,	to morrovve morning.
<i>Or' ora</i> ,	By & by, euē novve.
<i>Adhora ad horo</i> ,	
<i>Pur ora</i> ,	
<i>Poco fa</i> ,	A vwhile sithence, of late.
<i>Dianzi</i> ,	
<i>Ogni hora</i> ,	alvvayes.
<i>Innanzi</i> ,	before.
<i>Addiéstro</i> ,	Behinde.
<i>Dietro</i> ,	
<i>Perloaddiéstro</i> ,	heretofore, in tyme past
<i>Perlopassato</i> ,	

Parlo.

<i>Perloinnanzi</i> ,	here after.
<i>Perloauenire</i> ,	herafter, for the tyme to
<i>Per tempo</i> ,	in tyme. (come.)
<i>Il séguente giorno</i> ,	the daye followving.
<i>Da indi in qua</i> ,	Hetherunto.
<i>Fin qui</i> ,	
<i>Da indi innazi</i> ,	From thēce forward.
<i>Indi</i> ,	
<i>Guari</i> ,	long tyme.
<i>Di gran pézzo</i> ,	A good vvhile since.
<i>Grantempofa</i> ,	
<i>Colá</i> , about : as <i>Colà dall'state</i> , about sommer.	
<i>Colà doppo il vespero</i> ,	about after the euening.
<i>Presto</i> ,	Quickly.
<i>Tosto</i> ,	
<i>Ratto</i> ,	Svvyftly.
<i>Velocemente</i> ,	
<i>Di fatto</i> ,	out of hande.
<i>Repente</i> ,	
<i>Direpente</i> ,	
<i>Subbito</i> ,	
<i>Disubbito</i> ,	
<i>Incontinente</i> ,	Incontinent.
<i>Immantinete</i> ,	
<i>Spesso</i> ,	Often tymes.
<i>Souente</i> ,	
<i>Tardo : Tardi</i> ,	To late.
<i>Rado : Dirado</i> ,	Seldome.

OF ADVERBES.

Mai,	Euer: novv euer.
Giamai,	
Non mai,	Neuer.
Alhora,	then.
Quando,	Vvhenn.
Quando mai,	
Mentre,	Vvhilest.
Unque,	
Vnqua,	
Alcuna volta,	
Alcuna fiata,	
Qualche volta,	
Qualche fiata,	
Tal volta,	
Talora, talhora,	
Qualora,	at vvhath tyme: as often as.
Quando che sia,	vvhenn soeuer it be.
Alle volte,	At tymes.
Il piu delle volte,	for the most parte.
Gia,	Novv, already.
Sempre,	Alvvayes.
Sempreay,	Continually: cuermore.
Dicontinuo,	
Bene,	Vvell.
Male,	euill.
Ottimamente,	most vvell.
Pessimamente,	most euill.
Fidelmente,	faithfully.
Ornatamente,	trimly, deckedly.
	Voluntiermente,

Of qualiti-

3.
Of tyme

Euer: novv euer.
 Vvhillingly.
 Hartely.
 Vvhilest.
 Falcely.
 Much.
 Much more.
 Vvell.
 A little.
 Often.
 Seldom.
 So much.
 hovv much.
 Not, no.
 Not novv.
 Not a crome.
 Neither.
 Seir no.
 Maister no.
 Mystres no, &c.
 Nothing.
 Appunto, Fully. As Appunto il popolo
 non ha altro pensiero.

OF ADVERBES.

of qualitie	Volontieri,	Vvhillingly.
	Dibuona voglia,	
	Dicuore,	Hartely.
	Dibuon cuore,	
	Sauiamente,	Vvisely.
	Dottamente,	Learnedly.
	Veramente,	Truely.
	Falsamente,	Falcely.
	Molto,	Much.
	Viapui,	Much more.
	Affai,	Enough, vvell.
	Poco,	A little.
of quātitie	Souente,	Often.
	Spesso,	
	Rādo,	Seldom.
	Dirādo,	
	Tanto,	So much.
	Cotanto,	
	Quanto,	as much: hovv much.
	Non, No,	Not, no.
	Non già,	Not novv.
	Non mica,	Not a crome.
Of deniall	Ne,	Neither.
	Signor nò,	Seir no.
	Messer nò,	Maister no.
	Madonna nò,	Mystres no, &c.
	Nulla,	Nothing.
	Niente,	

Voluntier-

OF ADVERBES.

Of Affir-

Si, yea, I: as *Misserfi*, *Madonnasi*,
Cerro,
Percerto,
Certamente, } For certaine, Assuredly.

Dicerto,*Veramente*,*Inuero*,*Di verò*,*In verità*,*Più*, more.*Molto*, } Much.*Affai*, }*Abbastanza*, enough.*Troppo*, to much.*Disouerchio*, superfluous.*Del tutto*, } VVholy: altogether,*Affatto*, } vtterly.*Maggiormente*, more, rather.*Massimamente*, chiefly especially.*Potissimamente*, chiefly.*Dottissimamente*, moste learnedly.*Benissimo*, most vwell.*Meno*; lesse.*Poco meno*, a little lesse.*A poco*, a *poco*, by little and little.*Pián piáno*, faire and softly.*Alquanto*, somvwhat.*Poco*, a little.*Pochetto*, very little.*Pi innanzi pi*, fote before fote or stal-

kingly.

Altro-

Of Increa-

Disouerchio, superfluous.*Del tutto*, } VVholy: altogether,*Affatto*, } vtterly.*Maggiormente*, more, rather.*Massimamente*, chiefly especially.*Potissimamente*, chiefly.*Dottissimamente*, moste learnedly.*Benissimo*, most vwell.*Meno*; lesse.*Poco meno*, a little lesse.*A poco*, a *poco*, by little and little.*Pián piáno*, faire and softly.*Alquanto*, somvwhat.*Poco*, a little.*Pochetto*, very little.*Pi innanzi pi*, fote before fote or stal-

kingly.

Of Dimi-

nishing.

Of discre-

tion

Of corre-

ting

Of syvea-

ring

Of vvy-

shing

Of forbid-

ding

Of incou-

raging

OF ADVERBES.

Altrimente, Othervvise.*Senza*, vvithout.*Seperatamente*, seuerally.*Pütalmëte*, pointemeale or by pointes.*Secretamente*, secretly.*Apertamente*, openly.*Appena*, Skarse.*Quasi*, Almost: as though,*Per Dio*, By god.*Alla fede*, a fe, in faith.*Per l'anima mia*, by my sole.*A fededio*, by the faith of god,*O se*, O si: O if.*O Dio voglia*, God graunt.*O Dio volesse*, I vvolde to God.*O che*, O that.*Guarda*, } Take hede.*Guardati*, }*Deh non*, fy no.*Vedi*, see.*Fa*, Doe.*Su*, vp.*Or su*, novv goto.*Corriggi*, courage.*Spedisci*, dispatch it.*Fornisci*, furnishe it.*Or oltre*: au further.

OF ADVERBES.

Of Assem-
blingOf com-
paring

<i>Insieme,</i>	{ Together.
<i>Insiememente,</i>	
<i>Parimente,</i>	In like sorte.
<i>Similmente,</i>	
<i>Dipari,</i>	{ By couples.
<i>Appari,</i>	
<i>Alpari,</i>	by troupes or companies.
<i>A schiera,</i>	
<i>Più,</i> more : <i>Meno,</i> lesse, <i>Via più,</i> Molto <i>più.</i> Assai più, much more.	{ Much lesse.
<i>Via meno,</i>	
<i>Molto meno,</i>	
<i>Assai meno,</i>	a little more.
<i>Poco più,</i>	
<i>Poco meno,</i>	a little lesse.
<i>Megliore,</i>	Better.
<i>Meglio,</i>	
<i>Peggiorc,</i>	VVorse.
<i>Peggio,</i>	
<i>Tanto,</i>	Asmuch.
<i>Cotanto,</i>	
<i>Altretanto,</i>	Asmuch more.
<i>Due cotanti,</i>	
<i>Il doppio,</i>	three folde.
<i>Trecotanti,</i>	
<i>Più del mondo,</i> the most in the worlde.	In respect, in comparison.
<i>A Rispetto,</i>	
<i>Ampetto,</i>	
<i>Allato,</i>	
<i>Accanto,</i>	
<i>A comparatione,</i>	
	Sauissi

OF ADVERBES.

<i>Sanissimamente,</i> most vvyselfy.
<i>Verissimamente,</i> most truly.
<i>Gratiosissimamente,</i> most gratioufly.
<i>Rigorosissimamente,</i> most rigorously.

{	<i>Saluo,</i>	Sauing, except.
	<i>Eccetto,</i>	
{	<i>Fuorche,</i>	If not, sauing, but.
	<i>Insuori,</i>	
	<i>Se non,</i>	

{	<i>Come,</i> As.	
	<i>Sicome,</i> so as.	
	<i>Cosi,</i> so, or thus.	
	<i>A guisa,</i> in such vweise.	
	<i>Quasi,</i> as though.	
{	<i>In modo,</i>	In such manner or vweise.
	<i>In maniera,</i>	
	<i>In guisa,</i>	

{	<i>Forse,</i> Perhaps.
	<i>Per auentura,</i> paraduenture.
{	<i>Per caso,</i> In case : par chaunce, or it
	<i>Accaso,</i> may happen.
{	<i>A sorte,</i> In sorte.
	<i>Per sorte,</i>

{	<i>Ecco,</i> behold.
	<i>Eccolo,</i> behold hym or it.
{	<i>Eccola,</i> behold her, or it:
	And so forth, <i>Mi, ti, vi, li, le.</i>

K ij.

Of choyse {
Meglio, Better.
Più tosto, rather.
Anzi, But, rather.

of gestures {
Tentone, Gropingly.
Boccone, groueling.
Carpone, } Creping on all fowver.
Brancolone, }
Ginocchione, on the knees.

Of calling {*O, ô la, è Oh.* *Holla.*

Innanzi, Avanti, Dananti, Before.
Dietro, behinde.
Poi, poscia, dapói, dopoi, dipoi, doppo, after.
Fratanto, tratanto, intanto, in the
meane vwhile.
Oltre à ciò, besides that.
Oltre à questo, besides this.
Súbito, disubito, on a suddaine,
quickly.
Alla fine, in thende, at last.
Pero, perciò, pertanto, therfore.
Onde, La onde, vvhervpon.
Prima,
Primamente, } First, first of all.
Primieramente, }
Secondo, } Seconde, or secon-
Secondariamente, } darily.
Se para-

Of deuiling {
Separatamente, Seuerally.
Partitamente, perticularly.
A vicenda, } By tornes.
Vicendevolmente, }
A gara, for the maystry.

Of proceeding {
Via, On avvay.
Hor fuso, novv vp.
Hor oltre, Novv forth.
Hor oltra,

Of good, or {
Benaggia, vwell be it.
euill vvishing } *Malaggia*, euill mought it fare.

Of asking {
Onde aníe? Hovv doth it happen?
Onde è, from vvhence is it?
Perche, vvhervore?
Per qual cagíone? by vwhat occasion?
A che modo? hovv? or in vwhat sorte?
A che guisa? hovv? or in vwhat vvyse?
Oue? vvhhere?
Quando? vvhien?

Of vnion {
Insieme, Togeaither.
Insiemamente, } To geather like.
Vnitamente, }
Giuntamente, Ioyntly.
Parimente, in like sorte: also.

Of declara- {
Cio è, That is.
Verbigratin, as for example.

Offorrowe { *Ha,*
Ohi,
Ohime,
Oime,
Hei, } He las.

Of abhorring { *Oibò.*

Of a Coniunction.

Of coup- { *Et*, (a vouell followvng)
E, (a cōsonant followvng) } And.
 ling { *Ancho, Anche, Anchora,*
Etiamdio, } Alſo.

{ *In modo che*, In ſuch forte as.
In guisa che, In ſuch vviſe as.
Dimaniera che, In ſuch manner as.
Per ſi fattamiera che { In ſuch man-
Sifattamente che, ner of ſorte as.
La onde, vvherpon.
Se, if.
Per che, vvherforc: bycaufe.
Poiche, Since that.
Che, for, that, as.
Peroche,
Percioche, { For bycaufe: bycaufe
Imperoche, that: therfore.
Impercioche,
Come, as.

O, or

Of distin- { *O*, or, other.
 ction *O vero*, or elſe.
O pure, or yet.
Ma, but.
Ne, nother.

{ *Nondimeno*,
Nientedimeno, } Neuertheleſſe.
Nondimanco,
Nientedimanco,

Of contra- { *Tuttania*, } Notvwithſtanding.
 rietie { *Tuttanolta*, }
Benche, althoſh.
Comeche, albeit.
Anchorche,

{ *Anchorache*,
Auengache,
Quantunque,
Etiamdioche,
Contutto che, } Hovvbeit, althoſh.

Of vvith- { *Almeno*, } At the leaſt.
 drawing { *Almanco*,

{ *Pur che*, ſo that: as *Purche non vegga*,
 so that I may not ſee.

{ *Tanto*, ſo much.
Solo, onely.

of yelding { *Percioche*, Bycaufe that.
 acause { *Accioche*, to thende that.
Concioſia, for aſmuch.
Concioſia coſa, } For aſmuch as.
Concioſia coſache,

Dunque,	Then.
Adunque,	
In summa,	in summe: to conclude.
Però, (poeticall)	
Percio,	Therefore.
Impero,	
La onde, vvhерupon.	
Il perche, The cause vwhy.	
Altrimenti,	Othervvaires.
Altrimenti,	
Of cōclu-	
dīng	
Of doubt.	{ O si, other yea. O Nō, or no.
Used for ornamētes sake	{ Ora, Novv. Pūre, yet. Ben, vwell, &c.

Of a Preposition.

In, as In cielo, & in terra,	In, &c.
Ne, as Nel cielo, & nella terra,	
A	To.
Ad	To.
Di,	Of.
De,	
Da,	from, or of.
Per,	for, by, or thorough.
Con,	vvith.
Senza,	vvithout: as Senza lui.

Ver,

Ver,	Tovvardes: as Verte, Verso, and in verso
Verso,	il cielo: or del cielo.
In verso,	
Dóppo,	after: as Doppo lui.
Intra,	VVithin: as Infra te.
Infra,	
Tra,	Emongest: as Tra gli amici.
Fra,	
Sopra, vpon:	as Sopra il monte: or del monte.
Disopra,	aboue.
Sotto,	Vnder: as Sotto il monte: or del monte.
Disotto,	
Contra,	
Contro,	Against: as Contra i tuoi: and de i tuoi.
Incontro,	
Allincontro:	ouer against: as Allincontro del muro.
Oltre,	Beyonde: as Oltre il mare: Also Besides: as Oltre ciò, and oltre il Prencipe.
Dietro,	Behinde: as Dietro il monte.
Accanto,	Neare: as Accanto, or allato alla Città.
Allato,	
Presso,	Neare.
Appresso,	At, or vvith: as Appresso di me. Also after: as Appresso à te, or di te.
Appetto,	in comparison: as Appetto a lui.
Rimpetto,	Ouer against: as Rimpetto, or Di-
Dirimpetto,	rimpetto al monte.
Fin,	
Sino,	Vntil.
Infino,	

I.

Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: *Oh.*

Of laughing: *Ah, Ah.*

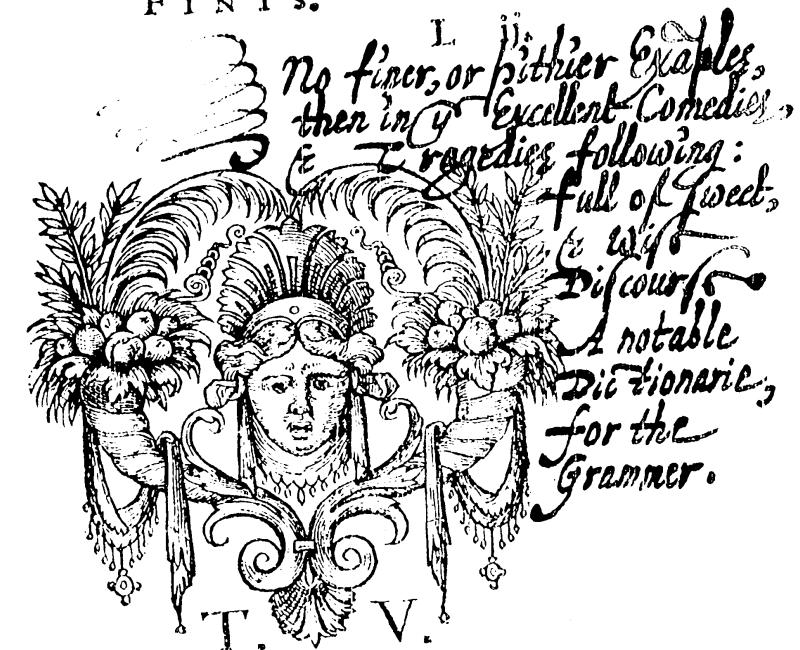
Of vvondring: *O, vh, vh.*

Of sorrowve: *Aih, Ah, Oyme.*

Of Desier: *Deh.*

Of dreade: *Bàco Bàco: Oh Oh Dio.*

F I N I S.



Sino, *V*nto: as *Insono al cielo.*

Insono, *D*i *nascosto*, pruely: vnyvares: as *Di nascosto al padre.*

Auanti, *D*inanzi, Before: as, *Dinanzi al Giudice.*

Inanzi, *Dietro*, behinde: as, *Dietro a cui,*

Intorno, *Attorno,* Aboutes: as, *Intorno a cui.*

Circa, *Fuori*, vvithout: as, *Fuóri della Citta,*

Dentro, vvithin: as, *Dentro della Citta.*

Su, vpon: as, *Su del colle.*

Giù, vnder: as, *Giù del monte.*

Dila, on th'other side: as, *Dila del Castello,*

Diqua, on this side: as, *Di qua del Castello.*

Lungi, *Farre of.*

To conclude are there certaine Prepositiōs that are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di*, in *Diffido*, I mystrust. *Dis*, in *Disiongo*, I do vnioyne. *Ri*, in *Raccoglio*, I do gather. *Ri*, in *Ripiglio*, I do take againe. *Es*, in *Esalto*, I do exalt. *Inter*, in *Interrompo*, I do interrupte. *Tra*, in *Trametto*, I do put betvvene. *Tras*, in *Trasporto*, I do transporte. *Fra*, in *Fraſtaglio*, I do hache, or chope, a ridiculous verbe: vvherof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe. *Fraſtagliamente*, hackinglye, or choplogikelike: as, *tu parli fraſtagliamente.*

Of an

G. P. H. L. H. M. I. S.

1579.



Qui non res habet -

Ut de hac Terentij tralatione
Seniorem honorificentius; fecit
Aldi exquisita Editio.